BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1856.....NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance

One square,	1	insertion,	$1
Do. do.	2	insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3	do	1 50
Do. do.	3	months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6	do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6	do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

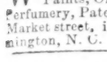
McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

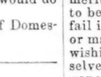
A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin*.
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. S. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted to give entire satisfaction*. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

Fresh Arrivals.
PER SCHR. L. P. SMITH, from New York:
50 Boxes No I. Cheese,
2 Bbls No I. Mackerel.
4 Half bbls do. do.
3 Bbls No. 2. do.
4½ " do. do.
25 Boxes Candles assorted,
30 doz. painted Buckets,
16 doz. pickles assorted.
25 Matts Java Coffee,
50 boxes Colgate's No 1. and Pale Soaps.
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
No. 11 North Water Street.
October 3.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER. Apply to
G. J. McREE.
Sept. 3.—307-1t—1-tf

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made to the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co., for renewal of Certificate for 5 shares of stock, in the name of Cullen Powell, deceased, believed to have been lost.
T. O. POWELL, Adm'r.
Sept. 30th, 1856 5-6t*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age, is AYER'S CATHARCTIC PILLS.
THEY don't HELP complaints, but they CURE them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Sorofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boil—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the Headache arising from a foul Stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Sept. 26th, 1856—4-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

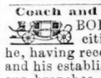
1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of chargo.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, LYING ON the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Mount Ollive and Milton, in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Dr. G. M. Roberts, John Casey, Gabriel Edwards and others, and containing about 236 acres.
This tract embraces about 50 acres of swamp or low lands, the ballance is stiff pine land and well timbered—all excellent for farming. But a small portion is cleared and under cultivation—it needs no recommendation. Persons wishing to buy will please examine it, the present growing crop will give satisfaction. J. F. OLIVER.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 25, 1856—47-tf

WANTING,

A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, FOR which the very highest cash prices will be paid. Sellers will do well to see us, as we are determined not to be excelled by none.
POWELL & BARDEN.
Sampson Co., N. C., Sept. 19th, 1856 3-2m

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. A. J. Mott, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information.
G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

General Notices.

GREAT SALE OF LANDS.
MILL BROOK IN MARKET.
THIS delightful place of residence, so long and so widely known, is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, situated in the midst of a most excellent neighborhood, and but a short drive from Enfield Depot, on W. & W. R. R. The tract (lying in Halifax county, immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a large portion of which is in cultivation; that not yet cleared, is heavily timbered and is very superior upland. The DWELLING HOUSE is one of the largest and finest in the State; there is also an Overseer's HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, GIN AND SCREW, and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a never failing MILL, which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State. It contains three grist and one burr stone, bolting cloths and a SAW MILL, and possesses unequalled advantages for manufacturing purposes.
I also offer for sale 500 acres of superior land, lying in Nash county on Fishing Creek, a very few acres of which are in cultivation—the balance being heavily timbered, a considerable portion of it with the Turpentine Pine.
I also offer for sale 2,133 acres of land, lying in Nash county on Swift Creek, near James Hilliard's Mill, and about seven miles from Battleboro' Depot, on the W. & W. R. R. These lands are conceded by all who know them, to be equal if not superior to any in the County. 500 acres only are cleared—nearly 200 of which are Creek bottom. Several hundred acres of the remainder, are in unworked Turpentine Pines, and the balance abounds in Forrest of the richest growth—such as hickory and dogwood. Marl has never been looked for, though it undoubtedly exists. The improvements consist of an Overseer's House, Cabins, Barns, and Stables—together with Peach and Apple Orchards. On the House tract, there is every variety of early and late fruits. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will of course examine for themselves. If desirable, these lands will be divided into tracts to suit purchasers.
Persons desirous of information, can address me at Sycamore Alley, Halifax county.
J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ext'r.
N. B. If the above lands are not disposed of privately, before the 1st December next, they will then be exposed at Mill-Brook, to public sale—together with the growing crop, entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Sept. 25th, 1856 J. J. B. H., Ext'r. 17-1t—4-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr., is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Onslow County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1856.
Joseph Ennett, Administrator of Ausburn Jinkins, *vs.* James Jinkins, Elizabeth Canada, Sarah Packer, Lewis Jinkins, Auza Jinkins, Henry Jinkins, Milly Jinkins.—Petition to make real Estate assets.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Jinkins, one of the defendants in this case is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, plead or demur or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him.
Teste, JASPER ETHRIDGE, C. C. C.
Jacksonville, Onslow Co., Sept. 19, 1856. 3-6t*

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

Schools.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Classical Department,	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Sept. 19, 1856. Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees. 3-tf.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a law requiring the owners of lands on the North East Branch of Cape Fear, between the Duplin county line and the mouth of Holly Shelter Creek, to fence in their lands fronting on said River.
Oct. 17, 1856. 7-3t

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

$20 REWARD.

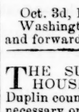
RUNAWAY from my plantation on the 23d ult., my boy ZEPHANIAH. The said boy Zeph is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black. He has a wife at Gen. Watters' plantation, (Shallotte) Brunswick county, where he is supposed to be lurking. I will give the above reward for his delivery or confinement in any Jail where I can procure him. T. COWAN.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE OR rent, his TURPENTINE LANDS in McIntosh county, Georgia, on the Alatamaha river, 18 miles above Darien, containing 16,400 acres. There are now on the land 17 crops of boxes, of which 10 were cut last Spring, and the balance are 3 and 4 years old. There is also a large quantity of mill, or merchantable, Timber within easy reach of the river. The Turpentine business here may be increased to any extent, that one might desire. There are now on the premises, one new 30 bbl. STILL, TEAMS, WAGONS, and FLAT, which will be sold with the land, if desired.
Wishing to change my business, I will sell or lease said lands, or any portion of them, at a great bargain. In leasing I will give the privilege of cutting more boxes.
For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Darien.
P. M. BRYAN.
Oct. 3d, 1856 5-tfd
Washington (N. C.) Times, copy till first December '56, and forward bill to this office immediately.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4th, 1856.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Wilmington.

☞ Last evening the largest body of people ever seen in Wilmington, or, we think, in N. Carolina, assembled at the intersection of Front and Market streets, which exhibited a dense mass filling the square space at the crossing, and extending a considerable distance up and down both streets. Of course, estimates will be various. It seemed to us that there must have been in the neighborhood of four thousand; estimating the crowd as we have seen crowds estimated at other places, we would have said eight to ten thousand. But the first is a moderate calculation. After music and the display of fire-works—a very handsome display indeed—the procession started up Front street under the direction of the Marshalls. We were at the railroad, awaiting the arrival of the train, which was late, and did not witness the starting of the procession, but, standing at the corner of Red Cross and Front streets, we saw the lights and transparencies gleaming out away up as far as Fourth street, while the rear did not seem to have left the place of starting. Along the line of march, for squares, the streets gleamed with lights, and were alive with people marching in procession —marching on the side-walks, marching every way, but all alive. To describe the numerous transparencies and devices, with their appropriate mottoes and inscriptions, would occupy more time and space than we have to-day at our command. All will admit that the display was grand and imposing, and in numbers of people, and the beauty of all its parts, exceeded anything ever witnessed here or elsewhere in North Carolina. The full-rigged and manned ship, with her flags and emblems, was a marked feature in the procession, and the object of general remark and admiration. The town was full of Democrats from the country—from the county of New Hanover, from Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus; even from Cumberland, Robeson, Wayne and Onslow, all of whom did not however, take a part in the procession.

When, a little after eight o'clock, the procession halted in front of Holmes' Balcony to listed to an address from Hon. Abram W. Venable, the attendance was even greater than at first, and required all the energies of a powerful and sonorous voice and the tact of a practiced orator to be heard over the immense crowd. Eli W. Hall, Esq., on behalf of the Democrats of Wilmington, extended a cordial welcome to their visitors and guests, after which Hon. Warren Winslow introduced his Honorable friend, Mr. Venable, who proceeded to deliver one of the most able, argumentative, and interesting addresses which it has ever been our happiness to hear. Time to-day will not permit us to do anything like justice to the points made and illustrated by the Speaker, and we forbear for the present. From beginning to end the address was listened to with breathless attention.

The view presented at this point was very striking. From the Market House to the houses on the West depended United States flags; across Front street, on the North, was stretched a vast banner, with the names of James Buchanan and J. C. Breckinridge, while on Market street, to the eastward, the ship loomed up, and the space was filled up with transparencies and lights and densely-packed human beings. After Mr. Venable had concluded his remarks, the procession again took up the line of march down Front to Castle, up Castle to Third, up Third to Market, down market to Front, where it dispersed to assemble this morning and proceed to the place where the mass meeting and barbecue is to be held.

The meeting this morning was organized at the Oaks, Greenfield, by calling Dr. Bellamy, of Wilmington, to the Chair, and appointing Wm. H. McKoy, Esq., of Wilmington, and F. George, Esq., of Columbus Co., Secretaries.

When we left, about twelve o'clock, a very large assemblage was listening to an able exposition of national policy and national principles by Hon. Warren Winslow, who had progressed a little over half an hour. The crowd is swelling every minute, and on our return we met groups of pedestrians, and every species of vehicle, full of people, bound for the common point of attraction. The barbecue will come off at about three o'clock. The already vast crowd will be still more vast in the afternoon.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

☞ The Fusionists in Philadelphia and indeed throughout the State of Pennsylvania raise a great cry of fraud, and the cry is echoed by Southern Know Nothing papers. The great iniquity consists in this, that the fusionists were beaten, when they thought they had the game in their own hands. Philadelphia, a city under Democratic control, contrasted strongly and favourably with the Know Nothing city of Baltimore. On the day of election the peace was preserved without interruption, no man was bullied or made afraid. It is said by those who, in their chagrin and dispair will say anything, that men were colonized here, there and elsewhere. These assertions are vague and totally destitute of proof. It is contended that the Democrats must have cheated, because the vote in the city and county of Philadelphia is largely increased since May last. Now there might be something in this, were it not that even more of this increase has gone to the Fusionists than to the Democrats, so that if tweleve thousand votes in excess to a previous election, be twelve thousand sins, the Fusionists are the greatest sinners, because chargeable with at least seven thousand of these sins.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, a sort of hybrid amphibious affair, indulges in all sorts of ranting against Mayor Vaux, a man above reproach in public or private life, and admitted to be so by friend and enemy. Such contortions and hard names as the defeated indulge in sufficiently indicate the depth of their despair and the extent of their fury. It is written down that James Buchanan shall be President, and the Fusionists can't stop him, and there is no use in their pitching and fussing. The fact is that the blalant fusion organs in Philadelphia kept up the game of brag to the very last, thus deceiving such of their deluded followers as were foolish enough to place any reliance in their judgment or honesty, and stimulating them to make bets,—and now, to turn away the indignation and bitter curses of their victims, who relied upon their being even the shadow of truth in their statements, they raise the cry of *Fraud, Fraud!* The fraud was their own.

The Methodist Church in Tarboro' is to be dedicated on the fourth Sunday in this month. Our esteemed and talented townsman Rev. C. F. Deems is expected to preach the dedicatory sermon.—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 23d inst.*

Affairs in Europe.—A Speck of War.

For some months past, in fact ever since the treaty of Paris, by which a sort of peace was arranged between the recently belligerent powers of Europe, we have noticed references in the foreign news to difficulties existing between the allied governments of England and France on the one hand, and that of Naples on the other, arising from no real or alleged violation of treaty stipulations or national comity by the King of the two Sicilies, but by a desire on the part of the allies to enforce upon him the adoption of a certain course to be pursued in the internal government and regulation of his own territories. It is quite probable that the civil administration of the Neapolitan Kingdom is far from the best in the world —it is very certain that it does not accord with British ideas, but neither, for that matter, does slavery in the Southern States of the American Republic. At any rate, England and France, adopting the tone and manner of superiors and arbiters, first remonstrated with the Government of Naples, and now threaten it with an armed demonstration—with physical coercion—unless it consents to receive orders from them in regard to the internal policy of its States, thus abdicating its sovreignty, receiving them for its masters, and becoming virtually their dependency. They would do the same with us if they dared. Model apostles of liberty and humanity, are the French usurping despot, Louis Napoleon, and the English oligarch, Viscount Palmerston. But they have not yet got Europe at their feet. Ominous murmurs are heard from Austria, and Russia comes out in the following plainly worded manifesto. There is danger ahead:—

The following is the text of the important circular despatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts. It bears date Moscow, September 2:

The treaty signed at paris on the 30th March, in putting an end to a struggle to proportions of which threatened to extend still further, and the final issue of which was beyond human calculations, has re-established international relations in Europe. The powers who had coalesced against us had taken as their motto, respect for the right and independence of governments. We do not pretend to enter into a historical examination of this question, nor is it our intention to raise a sterile discussion, but merely to arrive at the practical application of the same principles which the great powers of Europe themselves proclaimed.

We do not do any of those powers the injustice to suppose, now that the struggle is over, that each one considers itself authorized to follow a line of conduct suited to its own particular interests. On the contrary, we feel convinced that all the powers have the sincere intentions to act according to the principles they at first professed. Taking this for granted, we must suppose that it is the intention of all the powers who took part in the late war, as it is that of the Emperor, our august master, to make the general peace the starting point for the re-establishment of relations based on a respect for the right and independence of governments. Has this hope been realized? Are the international relations re-established?

Without entering into a detail of some secondary questions, we are compelled to state, with regret, that there are two countries forming part of the European family where in one a regular state of things does not yet exist, and in the other it is threatened to be compromised. We allude to Greece and to the kingdom of Naples. The occupation of the Hellenic territory by a foreign force, against the will of the sovereign and the feelings of the nation, is now without any just reason. Political motives might, to a certain point, explain the violence done to the sovereign of the country, and necessities of war might be alleged as a reason for such a course; but now when neither of these courses any longer exist, it appears to us impossible to justify at the tribunal of equity the continued presence of a foreign force on the soil of Greece. Thus, the first words pronounced by our august master, when the re-establishment of peace had enabled the Emperor to raise his voice, were clear and precise. We have never dissembled our opinion in the councils of the cabinets, and we shall continue that course.

We consider it our duty, however, to add, that although the results have not fully answered our expectations, we retain a hope that we shall not remain isolated on a ground where right and justice are evidently in favor of the cause which we support.

As to the kingdom of Naples, if the question is not to find a remedy, it appears to us that it is time to seek a means of prevention. The King of Naples is the object of a pressure, not because his Majesty may have transgressed any one of the engagements imposed on him by treaties with foreign courts, but because, in the exercise of his incontestable rights of sovereignty, he governs his subjects as he think proper.

We can understand that in consequence of a friendly predisposition, one government might offer to another advice inspired by kind interest, and that this advice might even assume the character of exhortation, but we think that that is the extreme limit at which it ought to stop. Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that sovereigns are among themselves; and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the rights of each, which regulates the relations which exist between them. To wish to obtain from the King of Naples concessions as to the internal *regime* of his states by threatening demonstrations, is to wish to govern in his place, and to proclaim the right of the strong over the weak.

It is needless for us to point out to you the opinion expressed by our august master on such pretensions. His Majesty entertains a hope that they will not be put in practice; and he is the more strongly imbued with this hope, as it is also the doctrine which the state where the principles of political liberty are the more fully developed have always advanced.—It is, in fact, their profession of faith.

You will be careful, whenever the two questions above alluded to are started at the place of your residence, to allow of no doubt being entertained as to the opinion of our august master on the subject.—This frankness naturally proceeds from the system which the Emperor has adopted from the moment he ascended the throne, and this system is not unknown to you.

The Emperor wishes to live in good harmony with all governments, and his Majesty thinks that the best means of attaining that object is not to conceal his ideas on any questions connected with public European right. The *faisceau* of those who, for long years, have supported with us the principles to which Europe owes more than a quarter of a century of peace no longer exists in its ancient integrity. The will of our august master is foreign to this result.—Circumstances have restored to us our full liberty of action. The Emperor has decided to devote by preference all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on the developement of the internal resources of the country an activity which will not be diverted by things abroad, unless when the positive interests of Russia shall absolutely demand it.

Russia is reproached with isolating herself, and keeping silent in presence of facts which do not accord with either law or equity, and it is said that Russia skulks. Russia does not skulk; she meditates. As to the silence of which we are accused, we may call to mind that a short time ago an artificial agitation was organized against us, because our voice was heard whenever we thought it necessary to support right. This action, tutelary, for many governments, and from which Russia herself derives no benefit, has been laid hold of to accuse us of tending to—I know not what universal domination. We can shelter our silence under the impression of this *souvenirr* We do not, however, think that such is the attitude which belongs to a power to which Providence has assigned the position which Russia occupies in Europe.

This despatch proves to you that our august master does not confine himself to this character when he thinks it his duty to make known his opinion. It will be the same whenever the voice of Russia may be useful to the cause of right, or when it will not be for the dignity of the Emperor to let the world remain in ignorance of his views and opinions. As to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself his free judgment.

The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not egotistical and if his Majesty makes the interest of his people paramount he does not admit that the advancement of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others. You are authorized, &c. GORTSCHAKOFF.

We would commend to the attention of Fillmore men at the South the following extract, from the New York Journal of Commerce. It will show them that, while they are, unfortunately, too willing to sympathise with, mourn with, and re-publish the slang of these fusionists, the more national men, even of their own party or order at the North, understand the matter better, and, we must say, exhibit a more patriotic spirit. The extract to which we allude is this:—

As Between Buchanan and Fremont, Which?—Either the two Fillmore organs in this city assert what they do not believe to be true, or they would rather see the Pro-Slavery Filibuster Democracy triumph, than free-labor, faith-respecting, supporters of Col. Fremont.—*N. Y. Courier, Friday.*

The Courier is quiet correct in its conjecture. It is difficulty to say which party in this city, the Buchanan men or the Fillmore men, received the returns from Pennsylvania with the greatest enthusiasm. Universally they congratulate each other on the rout of "the coumon enemy." The fact is, as a general thing, the Fillmore men desire, as the chief object, to see Fremont thoroughly whipped, and whichever candidate can do it in the best style, is their man. They have simply been mistaken in over-estimating the political strength of Mr. Fillmore, and for that reason have withheld their support from the only man who is at all competent to lead them to victory. In several instances, to our personal knowledge, they have already declared in favor of Mr. Buchanan, or hold themselves in readiness to do so. The Times, of yesterday, had the following:—

"We learn that in several sections of this State the Fillmore leaders make open declaration of their purpose to carry their Councils over to Buchanan."

☞ We have had hard work to get right on the question of the California doctors, but think we have at last got the thing straight. The incumbent of the office, the right to which was decided in favour of Dr. Langdon, turns out to have been Dr. Reid and not Dr. Cowan. Dr. Langdon, although at one time a member of "the order" is now a good Buchanan man, as are the Southern men in that State generally if not universally, and as are also the Constitutional Northern men who act with them. Even the Governor of the State, elected by the order, is now a Buchanan man.

So our Wilmingtonians in California are all right, don't interfere with each other, and all go for Buck and Breck. Good!

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, convened this morning in Mozart Hall. General Bynum of Wilmington was called to the chair, and Messrs. Johnson of Lincoln and McNair of Robeson appointed secretaries. The Secretaries with Mr. VanBokkelen were appointed a committee to verify proxies. We noticed present, gentlemen from Rutherford, Lincoln, Anson, Richmond, and Robson, Brunswick and the town of Wilmington.

Some difficulty appears to exist in regard to the Town Subscription, and we understand that at the time of this writing—11 o'clock,—the Commissioners of the Town are in Session. The meeting of Stockholders await their action.

Daily Journal of the 22d inst.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—There is really nothing new from the recent elections. The official returns from Pennsylvania slightly increase the Democratic majority, which will probably be some 7,000 or thereabouts. Indiana near about the same. The Cincinnatti Gazette says that the vote for the Fillmore ticket in Ohio will not be more than 20,000.—We think this is too low, by about ten thousand.—The real contest was of course between the Democrats and Republicans.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall term of New Hanover County Superior Court of Law, commenced in this place on last Tuesday—His Honor Judge Dick, presiding. There are two criminal cases to be taken up, that of Needham Stanland for shooting a young man by the name of Puckett, on the Sound. This case we learn will come before the Court to-day. The other a man by the name of Mason, for shooting a negro man belonging to Mr. Bonham.

Pennsylvania Politics.—Union Electoral Ticket Nominated.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Union Convention called by Thadeus Stevens to form an anti-Buchanan electoral ticket, assembled here this afternoon, most of the counties being represented. A committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed to report permanent officers. During the absence of the committee, the address of Charles Gibbons, the President of the Republican executive committee, exposing the course of John P. Sanderson in relation to the electoral ticket, was read for the information of the members of the convention. It excited much feeling.

Despatches received from Philadelphia, announcing the intention of the Americans to denounce and repudiate Sanderson's course produced much excitement and applause. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, was selected President of the Convention, who made an eloquent speech. After which a committee was appointed to form an electoral ticket, who reported a ticket agreed upon by the committee in Philadelphia. A committee was then appointed, the president to act as chairman, to prepare an address with authority to sign the names of the members of the convention.

The closing scenes of the convention were very exciting. Finally they adjourned with nine cheers for the ticket.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—A mass meeting was held this evening to endorse the union electoral ticket.—Gov. Pollock made a strong speech, urging all his friends to support the ticket. Hon. Lemuel Todd, Charles B. Penrose and others also spoke.

Central America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The steam ship *Texas*, from San Juan (Nicaragua,) brings $150,000 in specie.—By her advices we learn that President Walker's forces were concentrating at Grenada, where he had 8 or 900 men, and was in daily expectation additions.

The invading allies numbered about 2000, and were also looking for recruits, and a decisive conflict was expected by the 2d inst.

The affair at San Jacinto was more serious than appeared by the previous report. The Americans lost 12 killed, including Col. Call, Lieuts. Reed and Hutchinson, and there were 10 wounded.

President Walker has deputed Major Heiss to exchange ratifications of the treaty with the United Stats.

Lieut. Estelle has been shot for the murder of Lieut. Garden.

Indiana Election.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18.—All except seven counties in this State heard from, and Willard's, dem., majority for Governor is 5,200. The remaining counties in 1854 gave 170 "fusion" majority. D. W. Voorhes, dem., is elected to Congress in the eighth district; Schuyler Colfax, abolition in the ninth; and Sam'l Brenton, abolition, in the tenth, making the delegation stand 7 democrats and 4 abolitionists.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The bark Rio, of Boston was seen on the 17th, off New Inlet, North Carolina, on her beam ends, abandoned.

The brig Stephen Jay, of Philadelphia, for Charleston, foundered on the 7th, off Cape Hatteras. The captain, with his wife and child, and the crew, were brought here to-day by the schooner Laura Johnson. The Jay was loaded with railroad iron and coal.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—It is now reported that Judge Hall, dem., is elected to Congress from the 9th district, over C. K. Watson, republican. This will make the delegation stand 13 republicans and 8 democrats—the latter a clear gain. A Legislature was not voted for at this election.

Mr. Hedrick Dismissed.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that at a meeting of the executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, held at the Governor's office on Saturday last, Mr. Hedrick was unanimously *dismissed* from his place as a Professor in the University of this State.

James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore.

NO. II.

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave
And blasts them in their hour of might."

I propose this morning to resume the examination of the political records of these two distinguished gentlemen, who now stand prominently before the public as aspirants for the highest office of responsibility and honor in the land. I had just completed an exposition of Mr. Buchanan's record, in my last article, when I closed it. I now, with your indulgence, will dedicate the coming hour to an investigation of the abolition and free-soil proclivities of Millard Fillmore, together with a consideration of his chances for the Presidency.

It is a well authenticated fact in New York, and other Northern States, that, prior to 1838, Mr. Fillmore was the champion of abolitionism and free-soilism, and that he also assailed the South with great virulence and acrimony, designating her by opprobious epithets and foul slanders, though his vocabulary was not filled with the same offensive cant and meaningless phrases as Sumner's, Seward's, Wilson's, and Campbell's are at the present time, because eminence in that particular branch was the progeny of time, and time alone; yet, they were sufficiently precacious to sweep away the barriers of decency and political respectability, as I can prove if it be denied.

Mr. Fillmore, in 1838, addressed his celebrated Erie letter to Mr. Mills, in regard to the constitutional rights of the South on the slavery question, in which I find a candid and frank exposition of his views upon this subject of vital importance to the South, and which his friends at the South say was but a youthful vent of his immature opinions—opinions that have undergone a radical change during his more matured years. A "radical change" for what? Ah! for the worse. He is now the candidate of a sectional, isolated fragment of a once national party. I will give just a few of the queries propounded and his replies thereto. Ponder and reflect; but, as the holy writ exclaims, "marvel not," for I will nail *abolitionism* faster to him than it is here expressed, by the subsequent avowals of his organs on a memorable occasion. Here they are:—

"First, Do you believe that petitions to Congress, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

"Second, Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, under any circumstances, as long as slaves are held therein?

"Third, Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

"Fourth, Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain, at length, my reasons for my opinions. I shall, therefore, content myself, for the present, by answering *all* your interrogatories in the *affirmative*, and to leave to some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject."

Is there one organ of the opposition that can explain satisfactorily these illiberal and contracted sentiments of their standard-bearer? I defy the editor of the Herald, political casuist as he is, to do it.

Millard Fillmore, shortly after this notorious letter was written to his friend Mills, displayed unmistakable signs of these abolition and revolutionary principles—principles calculated to subvert the best form of government ever known to the human family.—Mr. Slade, on the occasion referred to, was making malignant assaults on the integrity and honor of the South, and proceeded to speak in derogatory terms of the State of Virginia, when Mr. Wise rose and said, with energy and eloquence: "That the gentleman had wantonly discussed the abstract question of slavery, going back to the very first of the creation, instead of slavery as it existed in the District, and powers and duties of Congress in relation to it. He was now examining the State constitutions to show that, as it existed in the States, it was against them, and against the laws of God and man. This was out of order." At this point confusion and disorder reigned supreme throughout the Hall, and many Southern members withdrew. The government here was on the verge of dismemberment, when Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, moved an adjournment, in order that the irritation and revolutionary features of that "unhappy day" might be appeased by reflection. How, at this critical juncture, voted "that noble and devoted patriot," Millard Fillmore? "No!" was his reply. On the next morning Mr. Patton, of Virginia, to avert the awful consequences of a similar scene, offered an amendment to the established rules of the House, in these words:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials and papers, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves, in any State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and that no further action shall be had thereon."

Mr. Patton asked leave to submit the resolution.—Mr. Adams objected. This was to be a test of the conservative and anti conservative, union and anti-union men of the House; and, pray, where does Millard Fillmore stand? Arm in arm, shoulder to shoulder with Adams, Giddings and Slade.

I have a mass of incontroversible testimony before me, bearing the imprint of this succulent and transparent abolitionist's approbation; but as it is only my purposes to make them subservient instrumentalities in proving more than I have stated, I will not revive them at present. Space prohibits, and time will not allow me to follow this man in all his abolition peregrinations; then let us come to a more recent date, and dispassionately view the pledges he made to the North near the end of his administration, through his wire-workers on that occasion.

It is well remembered that this same glorious Fillard Millmore, fellow-citizens, made a pleasure trip to the North, in the month of May, 1851, as it seems for the purpose of soothing the animosity which had been aroused against him in the North, by his approving the fugitive slave law. His subterfuge was, that he desired to witness the completion of the Erie Railroad; and therefore, he quitted his executive duties to pay his respects to those men of the "Empire State," who were dubious of his hostility to the "slaveocracy." He then put forward his Secretary of State, whose celebrity in criminal cases, was heralded all over the Union. He defended him, and subtly too, placing a duplicate political coat on his back. Hear him:—"My opinion remains unchanged, that it was not in the original scope or design of the Constitution to admit new States out of the foreign territory; and that, for one, I never would consent, and no matter what may be said at the Syracuse Convention, or any other assemblage of insane persons—*I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never! Never!* The man can't show his face to me and say he can prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, and slink away, or hire a mercenary Heep, that he might say what a mercenary apostate from liberty, Daniel Webster has become. * * * * * * Slavery as it exists in the States is beyond the reach of Congress. * * * * * * But when we come to speak of admitting new States, the subject assumes a new and entirely different aspect. Our rights and our duties are then both different. *The free States and all the States are then at liberty to accept or reject. When it is proposed to bring new members into this political partnership, the old members have a right to say on what terms such are to come in, and what they are to bring along with them!* In my opinion, the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slaveholding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, into the Union.—In my opinion they ought not to consent to it." This is the language held by Daniel Webster at Dankirk, in defense of Mr. Fillmore. We will drop the subject here at present. I have now detected his duplicity, and can well ask:—

"Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon thy stars, thy fortune, and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear'st a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs,

when you pretend to be a friend to the South."

My time has run out, and I have not yet finished my sketch of this man, who as I am told, was bought after his return to America by Fremont, in order that he might run and divide the South. This is a charge which I have never seen stated in print, and would be glad if the opposition would prove otherwise. I do not affirm it to be a fact. Fearewell for to-day. B. W. S.

Florida Election Complete.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat. is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress by 800 majority. The Democratic loss since 1854 is 500.

From the London Daily News.

An English Account of the U. S. Steamer Merrimac.

The U. S. screw steam-frigate Merrimac, now lying in Southampton Water, is 300 feet long. The length of her spar deck is 281 feet. Her breadth of beam is 51½ feet, and depth of hold to undeck 26 feet 3 inches. Her capacity at load line is 4,587 tons, and draught of water 23½ feet. She has two 10-inch, 24 9-inch, and 14 8-inch guns. Her 24 inch guns weigh 12,000 lb each, and the 10-inch guns 9,000 lb each. The former would throw 130-pounders, the latter 84-pounders, and her 8-inch guns 64 pounders. Although Sir Howard Douglas is a great authority amongst American naval men, they differ, it appears, from him as to the comparative merits of solid shot and shell; for they intend that the Merrimac shall fight with shells. The weight of the 10 inch shells on board the frigate when unloaded is 101 lb; of the 9-inch shells 69 lb; and of the 8-inch ones, 49½ lb. The weight of metal from a broadside from the Merrimac, in solid shot, would be 1,716 lb. and in shells, 1,382 lb. One of the peculiarities of Dahlgren's guns, which are aboard the frigate, is the enormous disproportion between the thickness of the breech, where the first shock of the explosion takes place, and that of the chase of the gun. Thus the breech metal in the pivot guns is 10 inches thick, while the thickness of the chase is not above 2½ inches; yet, notwithstanding this, when Dahlgren's guns are purposely put to the extreme test, they burst at the breech, and not at the chase, which shows that the disproportion in thickness is not too great.

The local variation of compasses is counteracted on board the Merrimac by three magnets, whose powers and positions are adjusted by some secret calculation to the variable attractive powers of the different parts of the ship. The method of calculation is the invention of an American, who has not divulged his secret. His adjustment has answered extremely well in the Merrimac. Hoisting arrangements are attached to the screw of the frigate. The screw is 26 feet 2 inches in pitch, and 17 feet 4 inches in diameter. The frigate has a 2-rod steeple engine, with a 62 inch cylinder and a 3-feet stroke. The pressure is 20lb to the square inch. The revolutions are 50 per minute. The engine department is furnished with independent auxiliary engines for coaling the ship, and with four of Martin's patent vertical fine boilers, and a steam-engine register and chronometer clock. The two latter are rare and costly instruments for an engine room. The consumption of fuel is 35 tons a day, full steam. The chief engineer's room is fitted up with every requisite for any imaginable accident that may occur. The length of the mainmast of the Merrimac is 123 feet; the foremast is 111 feet, and the mizzen 109½ feet. The size of the mainsail is 51 square feet, of the foresail 40 square feet, of the maintop 45 square feet, and of the jib 24 square feet. The whole area of the Merrimac's sails is 586 square feet. In order to carry an enormous armament, and to fight the heavy ships and batteries that she would be pitted against, she has been constructed of very great strength. She has iron transept braces 4½ inches wide, and ⅞ of an inch thick between the outer an inner planking, extending from the sheer plank to the keel. Her knees are of prodigious strenght and solidity. In war time she would carry a few more guns of the same calibre as those she has now on board, and about 100 more men than she now musters. There are many things in this frigate deserving the attention of Englishmen. Her quarters for fighting are very roomy compared with those of English line-of-battle ships, crowded as the latter are with guns and men. Thus, in battle, there would be far less destruction of life on board the Merrimac than on board an English ship.

The paucity of guns on board the frigate is compensated for by their large calibre, and the frigate being more easily managed than our three-deckers, she would with her artillery—superior both in length and range and power of mischief—do fearful damage to the largest line-of-battle ship, before the latter could approach her. These have been the reasons that have induced the Americans to build and arm such frigates as the Merrimac. The Merrimac took two years building. She is the smallest of six frigates, built on the same plan, the names of the others being the Wabash, Minnesota, Colorado Roanoke and Niagara. The Merrimac was stationed at Havana before she came to Southampton. On Friday last, Captain Pendegrast, her commander, and some of his officers, dined with the Countess of Hardwicke, at her beautiful seat on the banks Southampton Water, close to where the frigate is lying, and the Americans were charmed with her ladyship's graceful hospitality. The Earl of Hardwicke, who is a captain in the British Navy, is from home. The officers are quiet, gentlemanly, and well-read men, and, like English sailors, take great pride in their profession.

WHAT FREMONT THINKS OF HIS FILLMORE ALLIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York Herald of yesterday morning spoke out freely its mind; and, no doubt, the mind of its candidate in regard to their Fillmore allies in Pennsylvania. The telegraphic returns received on Wednesday evening satisfied the Herald that the fusion ticket had succeeded, and in a delirium of joy, Bennett announced the result, and proceeded to show reasons why the Fremont majority was not much larger than ten thousand, as he then claimed it to be. Hear him, you Fillmore men, who have contributed your votes to aid the cause of Fremont:

"But the great cause of the small republican majority in Pennslyvania is in the fact that they fought the battle upon a false party organization and upon false issues. Know-nothingism was the dead weight which nearly broke the camel's back in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, in Iowa, Vermont Maine, Connecticut Ohio, and Indiana, where the Fremont party kicked this mischief-making monstrosity of know-nothingism out of doors, and fought the fight upon the simplei ssues of hostility to this Pierce administration and this rotten nullification democracy, and of hostility to the democratic policy of marking Kansas a slave State by fire and sword, they have carried everything before them.

"This was the course, and is now the only course, for the opposition party to pursue in Pennsylvania. Let them ride Fremont of this dead carcass of know-nothingism—let them put up a clean Fremont electoral State ticket—and fight the battle upon the great living issues of the day, between the constitutional policy of Fremont and the nullification, filliburing,ste and border-ruffian pro-slavery policy of the debauched democracy. Next, having done this, let the Fremont party, thus purified and liberated from the dead weight of a dead body, proceed to organize, circulate documents, and papers, and speakers, and judicious agents in behalf of floating voters, in every hole and corner of the State, and then, on election day, three weeks hence, with the reserved vote of ten thousand men of the quiet and religious old settlers, the victory in Pennsylvania in November, instead of being five or ten thousand majority, as shown by the returns of this morning, will be made a glorious victory for Fremont of twenty or thirty thousand."

When Bennett finds that the democrats have carried Pennsylvania and Indiana, and half the Congressmen in Ohio, he will be more savage than ever on his Fillmore allies.

GENERAL TODTLEBEN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.—A letter from Moscow, published in the London Globe, says:

"You, perhaps, know the pretty story about Todtleben's wife and father in-law. The latter, a rich merchant, of the name of Hanf, did not like his daughter's marriage with the young cadet of engineers. During the siege of Sebastopol, however, thick and fast came the tidings which blotted out the lieutenant, the captain, the colonel, and gave Hanf a general for a son-in-law. 'Daughter, I love Todtleben for your sake,' says the worthy merchant. Suddenly Hanf himself was created a baron by Nicholas, in consideration of the son-in-law's services.—The new noble forthwith had an inscription attached to the front of his dwelling, from which he removed his business, (it had till then been carried on there;) the inscription ran thus: 'House of the Baron Hanf.' One day two officers called at Todtleben's and asked 'Was Madame at home?' entering before the maid-servant knew what to reply. The wife happened to be coming down stairs at the moment, the officers bowed low, and one of them said, 'Excuse our visit, it is to beg you to tell your husband that I, the Grand Duke Constantine, and my brother, here, the Grand Duke Nicholas, could not leave the capital without offering our respects and congratulations to his wife.' They then withdrew. When the father-in-law heard this, said he, 'daughter, I love you still better for the sake of Todtleben."

Twenty thousand strangers were in Watertown, N. Y., to witness the closing of the State Fair. The address was delivered by Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania. There was a splendid display of speed of horses, and of female equestrianism. The prize for the best trotting horse was taken by Mr Dayton, of St. Lawrence. There were some twenty "black hawks" on the ground. The attendance from Canada was large.

NOVEL, IF NOT DUBIOUS, THEORY.—In an age prolific of marvels as the present, it is not always easy to tell what a man shall, or shall not, credit.—Truths are daily developed, which prudence, at the first flush, had to hold in obeyance, and some things gulped with avidity which further examination has proved to be absurd. We have seen the phenomena of odors resolved into motion, with an appearance of demonstration, and have heard of pine tables so quick with the converse of the immortals as to make immortality itself look ludicrous. We shall not, therefore, vouch for, or deny the truth of the theory alluded to in the subjoined paragraph:

The Mayor of Auburn, New York, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of J. H. Beadle, the particulars of whose death we have published. A very interesting examination was made by Dr. C. P. Stanford, with a view of testing the truth of an article published some time since by a celebrated English physician and surgeon, which alleged that the last scene viewed by the a murdered man would remain impressed upon the *retina* of the eye, as does the impression upon the daguerreotype or the photograph. The Advertiser says:

"We were present during the examination, and have, at least, this testimony to bear: that there is truth in the principles involved. Dr. S. made a skillful dissection of the eye, and succeeded in bringing the *retina*—one of the most delicate of human organs, being an expansion of the optic nerve—under the view of a microscope. There was nothing on the retina examined which would lead to the detection of the victim's murderer, but *there was that impressed upon it* which sufficiently established the fact that the retina retains the last impression made upon it. What we saw ourself we do not feel disposed to make an affidavit of, and therefore prefer not to state; but we will say that an examination of the retina of the eye with a common microscope reveals a most wonderful as well as a beautiful sight; and that in this instance we discovered, as upon a daguerreotype plate, plainly marked impressions, at once interesting and startling to behold."

Dyspepsia.

We have heard talk of the "horrors of indigestion," but never having experienced them are compelled to take them all upon trust. A few bouts on that vixenish and baulky jade, "nightmare," is the nearest approach, in our own case, to those nocturnal journeys which people make, who eat pickled lobster and ice cream, and "see their grandmother" in the course of the night. Being Sabbath bound at Toledo, sitting all the morning in the hotel parlor, our ears were frequently assailed with the inquiry, "how is Judge ——— this morning?" The answer was, "about the same." Three or four cards were sent up for Judge ———, but the answer was, "not able to see visitors." One doctor comes, then another, and finally a third. Supposing it to be a very critical case, we listened to the conversation of one of the doctors, who, after having seen the patient, was informing a lady that his disease was obdurate and aggravated dyspepsia, complicated with other difficulties, the whole forming a very delicate and doubtful case. The doctors being all gone, the invalid's bell rang; the servant answered it, and came down with orders for his "breakfast." We kept close watch of the tray as it slowly ascended on its painful progress towards the chamber of suffering; and we marked thereon, in accordance with the vociferous "order" reiterated by the "gintleman from Ireland," who bore it, and who slowly enumerated as he toilsomely carried it up stairs, "cup of coffee," "four hard boiled eggs," "milk toast," "ten slices baked potatoes," "two slices of broiled side pork," — each the size of an extra department envelope and a stack of hot corn bread. There's breakfast for a gentleman in dyspepsia, complicated with the Lord knows what. It occurred to us that as a mere matter of idle speculation, we should like to see a daguerreotype of that judicial functionary's breakfast *before* the dyspepsia and the other "complications" had set it.

Detroit Daily Advertiser.

[From the London Globe.]

The Great Picture—The School of Athens.

This picture owes its origin to the French commission appointed by M. Thiers, in 1838, to recommend some competent artist to make accurate copies of the masterpiece of Raphael, so that in case of fire or other accident destroying the originals, these wonderful productions might not be entirely lost to mankind. Upon the recommendation of that commission, M. Balze, an artist of celebrity was engaged by the government to undertake the task. That gentleman spent no less a period than 12 years in completing the work, but so successfully had he labored, that he received testimonials from Horace Vernet, and many other painters of note. The University of Virginia, anxious to possess so good an imitation of the great masterpiece, prevailed on Mr. Balze to paint another, which, upon its completion, was considered by the most competent judges to be in no respect interior to the first.

[From the London Morning Post.]

This copy (of the School of Athens) is from one of the four great compositions which Raphael received the order to execute in the hall Della Segnatura, from Julius II., in 1508. The elevation he displayed in the forms, charac

The State Fair.

The State Fair closed on Friday last. The attendance, considering the state of the weather, was large; but if the weather had been clear and pleasant as it is now, at least three thousand more persons would have been in attendance.

We do not hesitate to say—after a diligent examination of the whole grounds, and having witnessed all the exhibitions of the same kind here—that the articles at the late Fair, in variety, quality, and numbers, surpassed those of any former Fair; and in this opinion we are sustained by all with whom we have conversed on the subject.

We know apprehensions were entertained that the late Fair would not be equal to the public expectations; but it has come and gone, and the State Society, with its annual exhibitions, may now be regarded as a fixed institution.

The novelty of the thing had passed away, and the time had come for the reality; and the result has shown that our farmers and mechanics are not only improving and advancing, but that they are proud of the opportunity thus afforded of meeting together, to exhibit and compare the productions of their industry, science and skill.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Arrest of Kansas Emigrants.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—We have received Lawrence (K. T) dates to the 14th inst. Col. Cooke, at the head of four hundred dragoons, had arrested a company of two hundred and forty emigrants near the Nebraska line. The report that a writ had been issued for the arrest of Sheriff Jones is false. A Special Court for the trial of Free State prisoners convened on the 14th inst.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Chicago, Oct 20.—We have some additional particulars in relation to the recent seizure of the 240 Kansas emigrants. Their conductor procured permission from Governor Geary to enter the territory with the ordinary arms of emigrants, on the assumption that their intentions were peaceful; but on arriving at Plymouth, Kansas, they were stopped and made prisoners by Marshal Preston with a posse of 700 troops. The baggage of the emigrants was searched and found to contain a quantity of arms and ammunition. Everything was thereupon seized and the whole party placed under guard, with orders to shoot any who might attempt to escape.

Reeder at National Hall.

Ex-Governor Reeder spoke at a Black Republican meeting last night at National Hall. His native home and life-long residence, Northampton county, spoke on Tuesday last. In that county Governor Reeder had many personal and political friends, who are warmly attached to him. They watched with close attention the progress of affairs in Kansas, have repeatedly heard Reeder's explanation of them, and therefore as fully familiar with the whole subject as the people of any section of the country. Their conclusions as to the proper course at this time in reference to the Presidency after a careful investigation of the whole subject may be summed up thus:

Dem. maj. in Northampton co. in 1852—		1425
"	"	" 1855—1295
"	"	" 1856—2334

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—According to a statement in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, our State Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Democrats 15; opposition 18. House—Democrats 57; opposition 43. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 11.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—We learn from Harrisburg that two members of the State Committee of the Americans have seceded to the Fremonters, and have been nominaed on the Anti-Buchanan ticket for electors.

P. E. Church Convention.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—The Hon. James Buchanan took his seat this day as a delegate from the dioces of Pennsylvania in the Convention.

Arrival from Havana.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Black Warrior brings us Havana advices to the 16th inst., but nothing specially worthy of transmission by telegraph.

Kansas Matters.

Columbia, Oct. 20.—St. Louis advices to the 14th state that some 240 emigrants had been arrested near the Nebraska line by Col Cooke.

Matthew, a slave belonging to Mr. Wm. Thigpen, of Edgecombe, was stabbed on the 12th inst., by Alfred, a slave of Mr. Irvin Thigpen. Matthew is dead, and the verdict of the Inquest was in accordance with the above facts.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

The French Nation.—De Tocqueville, in his recently published work on France before the revolution of 1789, draws this exquisitively wrought picture of the French nation:

"When I consider this nation in itself, it strikes me as far more extraordinary than any in our own annals. Was there ever any nation on the face of the earth so full of contrasts and so extreme in all its actions, more swayed by sensations, less by principles—led therefore always to do either worse or better than was expected of it—sometimes below the common level of humanity, sometimes greatly above it—a people so unalterable in its leading instincts, that its likeness may still be recognised in descriptions written 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, but at the same time so mutable in its daily thoughts and in its tastes as to become a spectacle and an amazement to itself, and to be as much surprised as the rest of the world at the sight of what it has done—a people beyond all others the child of home and the slave of habit, when left to itself, but when once torn against its will from the native hearth, and from its daily pursuits, ready to go to the end of the world and to dare all things; indocile by temperament, yet accepting the arbitrary and even the violent rule of a sovereign more readily than the free and regular Government of the chief citizen; to-day the declared enemy of all obedience, to-morrow serving with a sort of passion which the nations best adapted for servitude cannot attain; guided by a thread as long as no one resists, ungovernable when the example of resistance has once been given; always deceiving its masters, who fear it either too little or too much; never so free that it is hopeless to enslave it, or so enslaved that it may not break the yoke again; apt for all things, but excelling only in war; adoring chance, force, success, splendor and noise more than true glory; more capable of heroism than of virtue, of genius than of good sense; ready to conceive immense designs rather than to consummate great undertakings; the most brilliant and the most dangerous of the nations of Europe, and the best fitted to become by turns an object of admiration, of hatred, of pity, of terror, but never of indifference."

Last Tuesday's Work.

1. A democratic majority of about five thousand in Pennsylvania over the combined forces of the black republicans and know-nothings.
2. A democratic majority of about eight thousand in Indiana over the combined forces of the black republicans and know-nothings.
3. The defeat of nine or ten black-republican candidates for Congress in Ohio.
4. The election secured of three democratic United States Senators.
5. The election of thirty-two democratic representatives to Congress—being a democratic gain of twenty-four members.
6. James Buchanan tor the next President beyond the reach of all combinations or contingencies.

Washington Union, 21st inst.

A New York correspondent of one of the Boston papers, remarking upon the prevailing passion for expensive churches now to be found that men of moderate means can attend; that most of the downtown churches have removed their places, and costly and showy structures have been erected, greatly increasing the pew rents. Hundreds of families in New York, genteel, but not wealthy, are without church or society, because they cannot afford to pay the pew rents. A man does as he pleases with his own house, but those who erect costly places of worship and put the expenses of public devotion above the reach of the average of society, do a great wrong.

A great deal of discussion has been avoked lately in the three Kingdoms by the publication of the census returns, which show that the population of Ireland has decreased nearly three millions within ten years. The fact is undeniable, and the reason of it is sought by the English papers in various directions.

General Pierce is the first President of the United States who has uniformly declined to drink wine with his guests—and he is styled in the Providence Transcript a besotted drunkard. He is the first President since Washington who has closed his house against all visitors on the Sabbath—and he is called a brawler, a ruffian, an enemy of religion, and a murderer.

A Political Sermon.

My brethren, I may say to you that I am not an eddicated man, and I am not one of them as believes that eddication is necessary for a gospel minister, for I believe the Lord eddicates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be eddicated, and, although I say it, yet in the State of New York, whar I live, thar's no man as gets a bigger congregation nor what I gets.

There may be some one here to-day, my breethring, as don't know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my breethring, that I am a hard-shell Democrat. There's some folks as don't like the hard-shell Democrats, but I'd rather be a hard as to be a soft. You see me here to-day, my breethring, dressed up in fine store close. You mout think I was proud, but I am not proud, my breethring, and altho' I've been a preacher of the Gospel for twenty years, and although I'm (aptin' uv that Infantry Company what trains here, I'm not proud, my breethring.

I'm not gwine to preach Christ crucified to-day, but like the other saints as are shedding money and tears and blood and rifles for Kansas, I'm gwine in on my narves. I ain't gwine to tell edzackly whar my text may be found; suffice it to say, its in the gov'ment archives, and you'll find it somewhar in the State Department. If you'll sarch thar carefully, you'll not only find *my* tex thar, but a great many other texes as will do you good to read, an' my tex, when you shall find it, reads thus:

"And he lives on the calves of six hundred cows, purchased with gov'ment money."

My text brethren leads me to ask, who he is that lives on gov'ment critters that never cost a sheet of paper? By readin the gov'ment docyments in Washington, we are told explicitly who the little joker is. This is not inferential, my friens, its docymentary evidence. It means edactly jest what it says; and it says that a little hairy Canadian, while working for the gov'ment out in California, bought a lot of cows for family use, and made Uncle Sam pay for 'em. Its a stubborn fac, my breethren, and you may bow your heads in sorrow for the extra tax. The money come out of *your* pocket as well as mine, for my tex says:

"An he lives on the calves of six hundred cows, purchased with *gov'ment* money.

The question whar did he come from, is a might sight easier asked than answered. The potentate pope of Rome declares that an immaculate conception took place; and soon after *that bull* had been set loose to gore the understandins of various of sensible folks, this little joker gave his first politicle shriek for freedom. But the critter was around, kickin and *coossin* his legs, and cuttin picturs on rocks afore that. Some folks say he was born in Caralina, some say he was born in Georgia, some say he was born in Canada, and some say he was born in France; now where was the little hairy joker born? Thar's no disputen, my friens, the fact that he was born amidst surroundin pine trees and savage Ingins. He was a sickly lookin critter, but they washed him, and dressed him, and parted his hair in the middle, and let him run with the cows, for my tex sez:

"An he lives on the calves of six hundred cows, purchased with government money."

My frens', you must be born agin. Quit your old associates who have made men of you, and foller in the footsteps of the little kanuck. He wonst went agin niggers and everything else that looked like the devil, except the Pope; and now whar, my beloved frens, is the little joker? I'll tell you my breethren. He was born the second time in Fiadelfy, whar he was nussed to life by Horace, baptised into niggerism by Thurlow, and doctored into passability by one or two book worms who lie for gain and suppress for plunder, for my text sez:

"An he lives on the calves of six hundred cows, purchased with gov'ment money."

My frens, the way of the transgressor is is as hard as a brick bat. The little hairy kanuck is a transgressor, but let me tell you that whatever may be said agin him, no one can get up here and say the little Frenchman don't believe in the profits as set forth in the Treasury Department. No, my frens, *thar he's sound.* For my text explicitly sez:

"An he *lives* on the calves of six hundred cows, *purchased with gov'ment money.*"

And now my dear bree hren, I approach a part of the subject that makes the har grow straight, the limbs tremple, and a cold freeze crawl all over me. Are you a married man? Hev you a darlin child that goes to a female seminary? Of course you hev. If a little hairy kanuck should steel that critter away from you in the nite, what, I ask you as a farther, would you do? Go and git brother Beecher to shute him with a rifle?

Would you stop for family prayers; No, in course you wouldn't. You'd rip the hairy incediary lim from lim, and throw the pusilanimous cuss in the cow yard, for my tex sez:

"An he lives on the calves of six hundred cows, purchased with gov'ment money."

Rise and Decline of a Grea Question.—The London Times thus pleasantly comments on the settlement of the Central Americam Question:

Political and National events are apt to be small in their begginnings and their endings. In shape they are pointed at both ends, and bulge out in the centre. They make very little noise at first; they get to be understood, excite attention, create discussion, and form the subject of debates in Parliament; then they gradually withdraw and disappear from the public eye, an occasional allusion in the press just keeping up a faint shadow of existence, till at last every trace is gone. They are emblematic, in short, of human life, which is brought up in the quiet of the nurcery, is next found making a grea show in Parliament or at the Bar, or in the field of battle, and finally withdraws into the retirement which precedes the grave. The great Central American question has gone through the first, and is now in the last of these stages; having widened out from a very small point it is now arrived at a point again; and, having started in the retirement of the nursery, in which it was training for the noise and publicity which it subsequently attained, it has now entered on the retirment which precedes a total demise.

Our readers may or may not have observed in the column of American intelligence in Monday's impression, a document with the names of Clarendon and Heran appended to it. This was the copy of a convention between this country and the State of Honduras, in Centeral America, and the purport of it is the Bay Isands. near the coast of Honduras, are constituted a free territory under the sovereignty of Honduras, this couutry withdrawing from all claim of possession. This document, with an English and an Honduras name to it, finishes the great Central American question; Alexander's dust fills up a bunghole; the charges and recriminations of Governments, the rhetoric of Congress and the House of Commons, and the task of the political world repose in this little territoral arrangement with a small, obscure and remote Republic. We must observe that due attention seems to be given in this document to the importance of securing a neutral and independent neighborhood to the important isthmus which divides the two great oceans, and to the canal which will propably before long cut it. The interests of the whole commercial world require an independent neighborhood there as a security for free and uninterrupted commerce. The Republic of Honduras engages "not to erect, or to permit to be erected, any fortifications on the said islands, or any other islands, in the Bay of Honduras;" and the "contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and invite them to accede to it."

A Member of General Jackson's Cabinet.

The Republicans parade in their papers a letter from S. D. Ingham, affirming that he was a member of Gen. Jackson's cabinet. So was Judas one of the disciples. Mr. Ingham so conducted himself that Gen. Jackson forced him to leave; and from that day to this he has been without political character or personal standing sufficient to be remembered to attract attention. When he fell from the position which the Old Hero conferred and deprived him of, he sunk to rise no more. The effort to turn his once high position to account by extorting from his dotage a letter on the Presidency proves the distressed condition of Fremont's friends, and Mr. Ingham's imbecility, which has made him forget the past in his confusion of the present, which he neither understands nor appreciates.—[*Union.*

Quiet Elections.—The Ledger very justly congratulates the citizens of Philadelphia for the good order and quiet which prevailed in that city on the day of election, and adds:

"Every year discloses the wisdom of the precinct system; by dividing the Wards into so many parts, which prevents any great gathering at any one spot, and facilitates the voting of the citizens, making their stay upon the ground for any longer period unnecessary. The closing of the polls early in the evening, has also a strong tendency to preserve peace, as well as to protect the ballot-box from illegal voting."

BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE JOURNAL.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18th, 11½ o'clock, A. M.

Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, six thousand. Fifteen Democratic Congressmen elected as follows: Florence, Landy, Phillips, Ioner, Hickman, Chapman, J. Glancy Jones, Dewart, Montgomery, Dimmick, White, Ahl, Reilly, W Montgomery, Gillis.

Indiana has given Democratic majority of five thousand.—Willard elected Governor, and eight Democratic Congressmen.

Democrats in Ohio have elected six Congressmen. Galloway defeated.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 18, 11½ o'clock, A. M.

Democrats in Pennsylvania have carried the State by over three thousand majority, certain. Returns from Indiana show Democrats ahead. Ohio, Republicans.

The honorable and cordial attentions paid to the President of the United States during his journey east, and in numerous instances the affectionate regard and enthusiastic greetings with which he has been received, are stinging rebukes to those ruthless, grovelling factionists at Concord, N. H., and other places, who endeavored to excite the populace to acts of insult toward the chief magistrate of the nation.

The favorable impression produced upon the public mind by the President, wherever the people have come in contact with him, has dispelled the clouds of calumny which his unprincipled traducers had raised to obscure his true character, and excited a strong and earnest re-action in his favor which is following his whole path from Washington to Concord. No chief magistrate has been more vilely, unjustly misrepresented and libelled than Gen. Pierce; but the day will soon come when justice will be rendered his private and public character on the page of history, and his record, as a man and a magistrate, stand forth as one of the proudest evidences of American patriotism, honor and statesmanship.

Determined to Have it So.—The New York Tribune says that the election in Pennsylvania is to be carried by one of the parties importing twenty thousand border ruffians from surrounding states and voting them. The statement, to a Pennsylvanian, appears very ridiculous. The election laws of Pennsylvania are the most stringent of any in existence, and are found to be the best guards of the purity of the ballot box. All the voting is done before eight o'clock in the evening, and in precincts so divided that almost all the voters are near neighbors, known to each other. Printed lists of the voters, their occupations and residences, have to be furnished to the election officers, and are publicly posted at the polls. No such scheme of fraud as the Tribune supposes is possible.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Chatham Coal and Iron.—We have been informed that Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, sold his plantation on Deep River the other day for the handsome sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, cash, to an English Company. Mr. Temple Unthank also sold his plantation in the immediate vicinity for ten thousand dollars to the same company. The first named tract is supposed to be underlaid with bituminous coal of the very best quality. The Unthank tract contains an inexhaustible bed of the best magnetic iron ore. The company that made this purchase, we are gratified to learn, have already commenced the erection of the necessary buildings, furnaces and machinery for the manufacturing of iron on an extensive scale.

When the value of Deep River is brought into direct and certain communication with the great markets of the world by the completion of the works of Internal Improvement now under way, it is bound to become the garden spot of the old North State, the paradise of the whole world. This good reader is no delusion—but prophecy—that is bound by the nature of circumstances—and fate itself, to be shortly fulfilled.—*Greensboro' Times.*

☞ The Ladies Benevolent Society of Duplin county, contemplate holding a Fair at Kenansville on the evening of the 7th November next, where they hope to meet a number of their friends.

Oct. 22nd, 1856.

MASS MEETING AT CLINTON.

A DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING will be held at Clinton on MONDAY, November 3d. At night a torch-light procession, speeches, &c. All persons are invited, without distinction of party.

By order of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club,

T. J. BOYKIN, Secretary.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world. Price: one box $3; two $5; twelve 24. You will find the address above.

Oct. 21st, 1856—d&w-1w

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand uff. strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the scalp lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,

Oct. 8, 1856.---28-6m---6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

Another of the good Ladies of our City Testifies to the Efficacy of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, January 7, 1852.

☞I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth Street

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS

Oct. 20.---1wdXw

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,

Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

In Goldsboro', on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Couling, Mr. ARTHUR STANSELL, to Miss HARRIET WILLIAMS, daughter of Hosea Williams, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Mr. WM. H. LIPPITT, of Wilmington, to Miss ALICE, daughter of Charles T. Haigh, Esq.

In Beloit, Wis., by Rev. Mr. Brindsmaid, Mr. J. H. NEFF, of this town, to Miss CHARLOTTE F. GOODRICH, of the former place.

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst, by Elder George W. Hufham, Dr. JAMES S. DEVANE, to CORNELIA V., daughter of Dr. Jas. G. Dickson.

DIED.

In Smithville, on the 17th inst., Mrs. HESTER ANN, wife of Mr Julius Dosher, and daughter of Mr. James S. Newton, of Federal Point, aged 22 years.

DICKEN'S COMPLETE WORKS.

SEVERAL new and very superior editions, with original illustrations---12 mo. and 8 vo., in paper, muslin and half calf antique binding, just published. For sale at

Oct. 1. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE, Goldsboro', N. C.

N. B. COBB, A. M., President and Prof. of Rhetoric and Belles Letters.

Rev. D. MORRELLE, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.

J. P. NELSON, Prof. Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

J. T. ALBRITTON, Tutor in English Department.

THE next Session begins January 12, 1857. Price of Tuition and Board including Fuel, Lights, Washing, &c., per term of 20 weeks, $80 in advance. For particulars address the President.

Oct. 24th, 1856. 8-7t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1856, will be sold at the late residence of John H. Barney, deceased, in Brunswick county, on a credit of six month, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

1 TURPENTINE STILL, GLUE KETTLE, STEAMER, &c.;

5 LIKELY MULES, well broke to Harness;

2 HORSES, 3 BUGGIES, 2 WAGONS, and 3 CARTS;

COOPER'S TOOLS, TURPENTINE TOOLS, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.;

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for one year. The most of the Negroes are valuable Turpentine hands.

Also, at the same time and place, all the LANDS belonging to said estate in Brunswick, will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by the Clerk and Master in Equity.

The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. JESSE NOBLE, Administrator.

Shallotte, Oct. 14th, 1856 8-ts

FRESH ARRIVAL.

PER SCHR. LEWIS CHESTER, from Philadelphia, 25 bbls. Cider Vinegar. Low for cash at

Oct. 24. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

200 SACKS SALT,

FOR SALE AT STRICKLANDS, at $1 60 per sack, by

Oct. 24.—8-4t MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE for November. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA.—A History of Central American War, and the Sonora and Kinney Expedition, including all the recent diplomatical correspondence, together with a new and acurate Map of Central America and a Memoir and Portrait of General William Walker. By William V. Wells, Consul General of the Republic of Honduras. Just published, received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

COOPER'S NAVAL HISTORY.—Continued to 1856, from his manuscripts and other authentic sources, with illustration. Received and for sale at

Oct. 23. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

MESS PORK.

TWENTY-FIVE BBLS. MESS PORK, per "Schr. DeRosset." For sale by

Oct. 22. WILLARD & CURTIS.

JUST RECEIVED,

SWISS, JACONET and MEDIUM FLOUNCINGS and BANDS---elegant and cheap, at

HEDRICK & RYAN'S.

BACON! BACON!!

7 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;

2000 lbs. N. C. Bacon; For sale by

Oct. 22. WILLARD & CURTIS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is disposed to sell, and on reasonable and accommodating terms, his possessions on Motts Creek, eight miles below Town. He would sell the whole, but much prefers disposing of only a half interest. And in offering these very valuable lands to the public, he is actuated solely by the want of disposable means to improve and of the time appropriate to attend to them. They contain between eight and nine hundred acres—about one half black land—marsh and swamp, the former pronounced by the best judges equal to any on the river, and the latter, as exhibited by drainage, is scarcely inferior. They drain four and five feet, And now in reccommending these lands and the place in general, the subscriber is convinced, that he cannot say too much in commendation of them, and that altogether their possession would constitute the finest enterprise any where to be met with. In extent and fertility they are not exceeded by any other single body of land on the river, and in numerous other respects they possess advantages embraced by no other, here or elsewhere. First in their difference of character, as adapted to crops of wet and dry culture---rice or corn &c.---a very rare occurance. Next their proximity to town (only eight miles) and the very great convenience of their being on the same side of the river. And superadded, their remarkableness as a range for all kinds of stock, (scarcely excelled in any part of the country) would render them in the highest degree adaptable to a stock farm, which in many parts of the country, remote from market, is pursued as an exclusive and most profitable business; what then the advantage of such an enterprise in the immediate vicinity of such a market as this, a place generally so barren of all such resources. In conclusion I would say to any one, here or abroad, who liking the delightful union of a residence in town (and one so attractive and flourishing as this,) with the agricultural and stock farm business, the present opportunity affords the greatest combination of advantages any where to be found.

These lands run one entire side (upwards of a mile) upon the river, with two good landings. The creek runs nearly through the middle of the lands, answering as a fine reservoir for the culture of rice, and when at seasons not used for this, applicable for milling, &c., with any quantity of cypress and other timber for sawing. There are nearly a hundred acres of the choice lands cleared and in such progress that with little expense and time, they could be made ready for a crop the ensuing season. There is a small dwelling house and quarters for negroes, &c., and also an orchard of about 4 acres containing a variety of choice trees, beginning to bear. For terms apply to F. J. CUTLAR,

Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 21st, 1856 40-1m—8-1m

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,

Wilmington, Oct. 17th, 1856.

RESOLVED, That a Dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending 30th September last, be paid to Stockholders on and after the 13th November next, and that the books of the Company for the transfer of Stock be closed on 1st November.

Published by order of Board of Directors.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

Oct. 18th, 1856 37-tl3

Tribune, Goldsboro'; Southerner, Tarboro'; Republican, Halifax; Patriot, Weldon; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Argus and Herald, Norfolk, publish till 13th November.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel.

WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Von Glahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally

H. VONGLAHN.

Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5—21-tf

SAWS! SAWS!!—A complete assortment.

Oct. 11. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

BLACK SMITH'S TOOLS, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, for sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

Oct. 11th

NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT SPIKES, for sale by

Oct. 11th J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

JUST RECEIVED.

5000 LBS. N. C. BACON, hog round, a handsome article;

6 hhds. Western sides, No. I;

600 large full and new Sacks Salt;

60 bbls. Fayetteville Flour;

2 " N. C. Lard;

12 " assorted Sugar;

20 " Western Pork;

50 kegs nails;

10 " Powder;

4 " Butter;

100 bags Shot;

30 boxes Soap;

Stop on your way down from the Rail Road, at No. 32 North Water street. McCALEB & BUNTING.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7, 1856. 27-tf

Goldsboro' Tribune and N. C. Christian Advocate copy one month.

HOOP IRON, for sale by

Oct. 11th J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

COPYING PRESSES,—12 best quality Copying Presses, assorted sizes. Just received and for sale at

Oct. 21. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

PER SCHR. "WAKE," now discharging, we shall receive 28 boxes Stationery, embracing Letter and Cap Papers, Blank Books, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Writing and Copying Inks, Marking Inks, Black, Blue, Red, Carmine and Indellible Inks, Black and Blue Writing Sand, Gum Mucilage, De La Rue's Heavy Cream-laid Envelopes, De La Rue's Visiting and Playing Cards, Letter Copying Books, Quills, Gum Labels, New Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Checks, Port Folios, Bankers' Cases, Memorandums, Diaries for 1857, Fine Backgammon Boxes, Calenders, Bill Files, Cabbas, 6 per cent. Circular Interest Tables, Letter Clips, Time Books, Rulers, Ink Stands, Pen-Holders, and various brands Steel Pens.

We have now the largest and best stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY ever exhibited in Wilmington.

Oct. 21. S. W. WHITAKER.

DAILY EXPECTED.—Direct from the factory, another supply of the celebrated Rock Island Kerseys and Cassimeres. HEDRICK & RYAN.

Oct. 7th

NEW STATIONERY.

FANCY Paper Weights, Clips, Calendars, Bill Files, Stamps, Ink-Stands, Pen Racks, Pens and Pen Holders, Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, &c. Now opening and for sale at (Sept. 29.) S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25	
Beef Cattle,				
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	7 00	
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	
Candles, ℔ lb.				
Tallow	.16	@	17	
Adamantine	.26	@	32	
Sperm	.35	@	50	
Coffee, ℔ lb.				
Java	.16	@	18	
Laguayra	.13	@	14	
Rio	11½	@	12½	
St Domingo	.10½	@	11½	
Cotton, ℔ lb.	11¼	@	12½	
Corn Meal,				
℔ bush	00	@	80	
Domestics,				
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½	
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½	
Eggs, ℔ doz	20	@	22	
Empty Barrels, each,				
Spts. Turp.	1 65	@	2 00	
Feathers, ℔ lb.	40	@	45	
Fish, ℔ bbl,				
Mullets	6 50	@	7 00	
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	20 00	
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00	
do. No. 3	5 50	@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00	
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00	
Dry Cod,				
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00	
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,				
Family	7 62½	@	7 75	
Extra	7 37½	@	7 50	
Superfine	7 12½	@	7 25	
Fine	0 00	@	6 75	
Grain, ℔ bush.				
Corn	00	@	65	
Oats	00	@	35	
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00	
Pease, Cow	95	@	1 00	
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00	
do., clean,				
℔ lb	3¾	@	4¼	
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.				
Eastern	95	@	1 00	
N. River	65	@	00	
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00	
Iron, ℔ lb.				
English, ass'd	4½	@	00	
American, ref.	5½	@	00	
do. sheer	0	@	00	
do. hoop	0	@	7	
Swede	5½	@	00	
Lime, ℔ bbl	.90	@	1 00	
do. fist store	1 35	@	1 40	
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				
Whiskey	.42	@	45	
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55	
Gin	.50	@	55	
Brandy	.50	@	60	
do. Apple	.50	@	55	
do. Peach	.75	@	85	
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)				
Floor. B'ds	.0 00	@	10 00	
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00	
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50	
Molasses, per gallon.				
Cuba	.45	@	48	
Nails, ℔ lb.				
Cut	4½	@	4¾	
Wrought	.10	@	12½	
Naval Stores,				
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.				
Virgin	0 00	@	2 65	
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 65	
Hard	1 40	@	1 65	
Tar, ℔ bbl	.0 00	@	1 55	
do., in order	0 00	@	1 62½	
Pitch	do. 0 00	@	1 50	
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	@	4 50	
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50	
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10	
Sp'ts Turp,				
℔ gallon	.00	@	39	
Varnish, ℔ gal	.26	@	30	
Oils, ℔ gallon.				
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25	
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	20	
do. boiled	1 15	@	25	
Whale	95	@	1 10	
Potatoes,				
Sweet, ℔ bush	60	@	70	
Irish, do.	1 00	@	1 25	
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25	
Provisions, ℔ lb.				
N. C. Bacon,				
Hams	.15	@	00	
Middlings	.13	@	13½	
Shoulders	.12	@	12½	
Hog round	13	@	14	
Western Bacon,				
Middlings	.11	@	12	
Shoulders	9½	@	10	
N. C. Lard	.15	@	15½	
West'n do	15	@	15½	
Butter	.24	@	25	
Cheese	11	@	12	
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	.23 50	@	25 00	
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00	
Beef, Mess	14 00	@	16 00	
do.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1856.

Presidential Electoral Tickets.

We have printed and ready for distribution, a large quantity of Buchanan and Breckinridge Electoral Tickets.

☞ The Superior Court for this county commences this week. Court did not open to-day, His Honor Judge Dick being unavoidably absent on account of the indisposition of a member of his family. He will probably arrive this evening.

Our Prospects as they are.

No other State or *local* elections will be held between this time and Tuesday, November 4th. We are, therefore, left to make up our calculations of the probable result of the coming struggle from the data afforded by those which have already taken place.

The question has heretofore been this:—Can Mr. Buchanan carry such a number of electoral votes at the North, as, combined with the entire South, will be sufficient to secure his election? That is no longer an open question. The elections carried on Tuesday last, against every kind of odds, leave not a shadow of doubt on that point, for it should be remembered that the Democrats of Pennsylvania and Indiana, polled no mere plurality of the votes of these States, but a clear and absolute majority—more than half of all the votes cast, so as to place the matter beyond the reach of accident. We have not a doubt but that there were high-minded old Whigs who voted with the Democrats on this occasion, and there will be vastly more to do so in November. State pride, personal attachment, conservating feeling, will all operate in November, and secure for Buchanan and Breckinridge, majorities in Pennsylvania and Kentucky far beyond those obtained by any local candidates of their party. Common sense must convince even the most casual observer that the defeat of the fusion at the recent election in Pennsylvania, renders any attempt to carry it against Buchanan in November hopeless. They feel this themselves. New Jersey, with her seven electoral votes is virtually abandoned by the opposition, and the immense democratic triumph in Newark, the chief city of that State, affords an indication not to be mistaken. A leading Democrat in Connecticut, in a private letter to a friend in this State, sets down that State as safe for the Democrats by at least five thousand, and we know the writer to be so well informed and so cautious in in the expression of such decided opinions, that we place the most implicit reliance upon his statement, and put down Connecticut as certain. Let us look at New Hampshire, a State in which, under the most unfavorable circumstances for the Democrats, the whole united coalition of the Know Nothing order in its prime, with the abolitionists, and all other odds and ends, only obtained the meagre majority a year ago of something like twenty-five hundred. The recent miserable attempt of the abolitionists to treat the President of the United States with disrespect among his native hills, followed by the popular uprising to receive him as no man ever was received in New Hampshire, has aroused a spirit latent in the granite States, which, with the conservative reaction now going on, will sweep the turbulent and contemptible factions from the track, and place the native home of Webster and Woodbury, and Pierce, and Atherton, in her natural position in the Democratic line.

Illinois, the home of the gallant Douglas is just as certain as though her vote were cast, and California will send her voice from the Pacific shore as swiftly as the steamers can bring the news that she has cast her vote, too, for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. And neither Michigan nor Wisconsin, are either hopeless or improbable. The chances are largely in favour of the first going Democratic, while they are at least even in the last. In regard to New York and Rhode Island we make no calculations, for the want of anything from these States upon which we can definitely rely. They may be put down debateable among the three candidates. We suppose Ohio, Massachusetts, Vermont, Iowa and Maine will no doubt go for Fremont. We would not have Vermont or Massachusetts if we could get them for the asking, and no honest party has any chance in a State where such barefaced cheating was done as in Maine at the recent State election. Philadelphia city, embraceing the whole county, polled last Tuesday sixty-six thousand votes to a population of over half a million. Maine with a population not exceeding six hundred thousand, polled one hundred and twenty thousand, and yet we bear talk of votes having been "colonized" into Philadelphia. What must have been done in Main?

We have thus set down without exaggeration or concealment the prospects which a careful survey of the Northern political horizon presented to us. We do not pretend that we may not have made miscalculations, but we do not think that we have. Wherein we have erred, we think the result will show that the error has been against ourselves. The state of things at the South may be more briefly summed up, because the certain and inevitable course of the great *majority* of the Southern States has long ceased to be doubtful. It is a fact that no single Southern State in which an election has been held has gone against the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and that no State North or South has yet declared for the friends of Mr. Fillmore; that in fact, in no State at the North, with the single exception of Ohio, have the Fillmore men even pretended to run and independent ticket, and in Ohio the Fillmore vote is hardly taken into account in the summing or supposed to exert any influence on the result.

With the acknowledged majority of the South concentrated upon Buchanan—with the conservative elements of the North concentrating upon him and upon him only—with no chance for the defeat of Fremont by any other, may we not fairly ask, why or for what purpose Mr. Fillmore is so pertinaciously pressed upon the attention of the Southern people.—He was pushed at the people of North Carolina in August, and they declared virtually for Buchanan, by over 12,000 majority, and still the Know Nothing presses and leaders ask the people to abandon Buchanan and go for Fillmore. Fillmore and Fremont combined were offered to the people of Pennsylvania and Indiana on Tuesday last, and they took Buchanan in preference to the fusion, and yet the Southern people are told that Buchanan has no strength at the North and that the South should abandon him to go for one of the defeated fusionists. Is not this too barefaced.

Let it not be said that these triumphs in Indiana and Pennsylvavia are the effects simply of the foreign vote; for have not our Know Nothing orators and presses been ringing the changes for months past upon the certain defeat of Buchanan, because of the foreign vote having gone over to Fremont? Have we not been told how many *Zeitungs* with unpronounceable names had left the Democracy and were going it tooth and toe nail for Fremont? Well we have! But the game is up, and Othello's occupation gone. Not even the Zeitung's could save the fusionists.

☞ The returns from Ohio, so far as received, seem to indicate one of two things—either that there are no Fillmore men in the State, or that, if there be any, they have all voted the Fremont State ticket. The vote for the Fillmore ticket is merely nominal. The real contest there, as everywhere else, is between Fremont and Buchanan.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PAMPHLET.—We have just received a copy of the Black Republican pamphlet issued from the New York Tribune office, for the purpose of proving that Col. Frement is not a Catholic and has not been. We cannot permit ourselves to regard any man's religious belief as entering into the issues of the present or any other political canvass; but when it becomes a question of veracity, when he and his friends are so mean as to make that issue and then attempt to lie out of the facts of the case, we believe it to be the duty of every honest man to hold them up to the contempt of the world. For a man's religious belief he is only accountable to his God; for falsehood or equivocation about that or any other matter his fellow-men will hold him justly responsible.

We make the following extract from the pamphlet referred to.

Two Fremonts in Washington—How some of the mistakes may have originated.

The following memoranda, made a few days ago by the Hon Judge Peters, and handed to Mr. E. M. Joslin, President of the Republican Association at Washington, may explain how some men, who are not considered liars, may have been led to believe and say that Col. Fremont was a Catholic. It seems there have been two Fremonts in the army, and at Washington, and that the other one, Sewell L. Fremont, attends the Roman Catholic Church.

MEMORANDA MADE BY JUDGE PETERS OF WASHINGTON, AN INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE OF BOTH THE FREMONTS.

"Sewell L. Fremont was lieutenant in 3d Artillery commissioned July, 1841. Distinguished himself at Palo Alto and Palma. In 1847 was appointed Assistant Quarter Master, with the rank of Captain; and was in 1849 appointed to the Staff. Subsequently resigned his commission and now or lately resided in Smithville, North Carolina. While in Washington, was a frequent attendant at the Roman Catholic Church, and was to outward appearance a Catholic, though not a Communicant. Would readily be taken as a Catholic by casual observers. He may have been a Catholic notwithstanding. In personal appearance much resembles Col. J. C. Fremont, and might be readily mistaken for him."

We will now proceed, on Captain Fremont's authority, to expose the falsities contained in the above "memoranda," which is untrue in its very caption. Judge Peters is not an intimate acquaintance of *both* Fremonts, for no man intimate with both could have the hardihood to assert that a gentleman at least five inches taller, and totally unlike in every particular of person, countenance and manner, could be mistaken for, or resemble in personal appearance, John C. Fremont. It is false in asserting that Captain S. L. Fremont was a frequent attendant at the Roman Catholic Church, while in Washington. *He never entered a Roman Catholic Church in that City*, and does not even know the location of any Catholic church in Washington. On his way South, after the loss of the steamer San Francisco, he was detained about a week in Washington city by sickness in his family. On that occasion he attended the Episcopal church of Rev. Mr. Butler. He is a member—a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church—never was, even in appearance, a Catholic, and never was supposed to be so by any one who knew him, much less by "an intimate acquaintance."

The only thing in the "memoranda" that is true is that part apparently copied from the records of the Army.

We leave the public to form its own opinion of Judge Peters and his "memoranda."

The Meeting of Southern Governors.

Things have certainly arrived at a queer pass, when two Southern gentlemen cannot be present at a State fair held at the Capital of a sister State, without having their conduct and motives pried into and misrepresented, by every whipper-snapper correspondent of the associated press. Gov. Wise of Virginia, and Gov. Adams of South Carolina, were present at the late State Fair at Raleigh, and forthwith it is trumpeted throughout the length and breath of the land that there are fifteen Southern Governors in Raleigh, full of treason, stratagems and spoils.

But suppose every Southern Governor had been present—what wrong would that have done anybody. They would have had a perfect right to have been there, and we wish they had been. The authorites of the Southern States ought fully to understand each other—they ought to take council together. The times demand it. It is right and proper and the sooner it is brought about the better.

We have a word to say about the despatches of the associated press, and what we say has references to the telegraphic correspondents, and not to the operators, for against these latter, we have not a word to say, having found them to be, as a rule, gentlemanly, accommodating men; at least such is our experience here. But we find that these correspondents start the most groundless rumours, and that very frequently their despatches are not to be relied upon, especially about election times. For instance, on Wednesday last we received a despatch informing us that the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania by ten to fifteen thousand. On Thursday we expected a despatch but did not receive one in the forenoon.—Our neighbour of the Herald did, and that completely upset things, giving Pennsylvania and Indiana to the Republicans. Although we knew that this was, of course, a genuine despatch, and founded upon the returns forwarded to Petersburg by the associated agents, we felt convinced that it was incorrect, and therefore immediately telegraphed to Washington city, and received the genuine returns founded upon reports received from reliable private parties by the Union office. We really think that some re-organization of the Associated Press agency would do no harm.

To all Liberal Men in North Carolina.

We would ask of all liberal men in the State—all who can rise above party prejudices and prepossessions—to look calmly at the state of things as they really exist, and, after having done so, to act as their better judgment may dictate to them. They will see that the union of the South, for the sake of the Union, is the primary consideration in this contest—they will see that there is a great party at the North and at the South, whose supporters make *no fusions with the enemy*. They will see that that party, opposed by all sorts of fusions, has already proved its ability to carry a sufficient number of Northern electoral votes to enable the united South to defeat the sectional abolition candidate. That party which fuses not with the enemy, which defeats all such fusions, which secures national support at the North, is the *National Democratic party*, and its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. No other party occupies this proud position—no other party secures this national support—no other party can crush this sectional candidate. Liberal-minded and enlightened Southern men will act as they please—the issue is before them, and we have no fears for the result of their decision, for we feel assured that they will not be unfaithful to themselves or to their country.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL STRUGGLE.—We are pleased to see that the Democrats of Pennsylvania instead of relaxing in their efforts are determined to keep up the contest with the same energy which has marked their course hitherto. The Democratic State Central Committee announces appointments for prominent speakers in every Senatorial district in the State. The ball will be kept rolling from now until the 4th day of November. Pennsylvania has begun well. She will finish still better.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE ARE DECEIVED.—The Greensboro' N. C. Patriot of the 17th has the following:—

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.—It is a source of great gratification to record that one of the most prominent Whig deserters in Georgia, Hon. Charles Jenkins, has taken the "sober second thought" and returned like a true penitent to his first love and the fold of the faithful from whose ranks he so inconsiderately wandered astray after false gods for a short period. Good for him!

This is totally and wholly and irredeemably false. Hon. Charles Jenkins has done no such thing,—he has writen a letter since the meeting of the redoubtable "Old Line Whig" Convention, for the express purpose of contradicting such rumors as this. He there says that his views have undergone no change, except so far as they have been strengthened. He alludes to the fusions between the Fillmoreites and abolitionists at the North, and adds that "if Mr. Fremont is to be beaten it must be by that candidate whose Northern supporters do not fuse with the enemy. This last letter of Mr. Jenkins' is dated Augusta, Ga., Oct., 6th, 1856, and is written expressly and avowedly to contradict all such lying reports.—Mr. Jenkins is thus far strengthened in his adhesion to Mr. Buchanan, that, whereas at first he determined to support him from motives of Southern policy, believing his chance to be the best, he now does so also from preference.

☞ Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia, seems to be a terrible bugbear to the Fillmoreites and the Fremonters; almost as terrible as when he hurled back the tide of Know Nothingism that was advancing from the North—tore the mask from the veiled prophet of Massachusetts, and broke forever the prestige of the hitherto invincible "Sam." The Know Nothings have since made the humiliating discovery that the man by whom they were so soundly thrashed, is crazy, and has no more influence than any constable. Poor fellows, to be so badly used up by a crazy man, with no more influence than a constable—they must be pretty hard pressed when any constable or crazy man can beat them.

Our neighbour of the Wilmington *Herald* would appear to be nearly as much exercised as its namesake of New York. It seems to think that Gov. Wise is coming here on the 22nd. We wish he was, but it is understood that the Governor does not go out of his own State to speak, and we cannot, therefore promise ourselves the pleasure of hearing him, a pleasure which would be fully appreciated by all who admire a bold, fearless, uncompromising Governor of a Southern State, who speaks out his mind and is prepared to act as well as to talk. Governor Wise's understood position alone, prevented the Committee on invitations from soliciting his attendance at this place. No man could have been more welcome and none more deservedly so. Eccentricities he may have, but they weigh nothing in the scale against his genius, eloquence, boldness and patriotism.

The Parthian Arrow.

We can scarcely appreciate the importance of the late Democratic victory in Pennsylvania. It is a victory achieved over the combined forces of Europe, as well as the anarchist Black Republicans of the United States. Upon this election depends more than at first meets the eye: the inviolability of the Constitution; preventing the change of our present government, and the anarchy and war that would follow, with monarchy in its train. All these, in all probability, would have ensued, with the success of the Black Republican ticket in Pennsylvania. In Europe, we have seen the flattering aid and comfort extended to Mis. Harriet Beecher Stowe—the Queen herself condescending to admit her presentation, and patronizingly subscribing for her mischievous novel; the Abolitionists of England sending emissaries to this country; the English and French press sympathizing with the Fremont party, and gloating over the prospect of the destruction and ruin of the Republic. The fanatical Abolitionists of New England, and the whole clergy of the order of Holy Rifles, with the Devil for their Patron Saint,—all these are driven out by the late Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, and the Black Republicans have sped their Parthian arrow in the delusive report per telegraph despatches of Friday; and we have reason to exult in this glorious victory—more bravely done than the storming of Sebastopol.

☞ We rejoice over the result of the elections at the North as affording evidence that the Constitution is still honored and the Union still safe. Our exultation, as partizans, is secondary to our gratification as patriots. No true Southern man can, upon cool reflection, fail to rejoice over the success of that party whose supporters at the North make no fusion with the enemy. We congratulate our political opponents here upon the defeat of the miserable fusion in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and the great Democratic gains in Ohio; and we do this none the less because of the disposition manifested by some to rejoice over the supposed fusion victory reported here yesterday afternoon. Passion and inveterate prejudice will carry men very far, we know; but it certainly carries them too far, when they permit themselves to rejoice over supposed Free Soil victories, for such would have been the characters of any victories obtained over the Democrats in Pennsylvania and Indiana, where but two State tickets were run.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Indiana will be largely Democratic and will elect Democratic United States Senators. The "seventy-five" of the present Congress is already swelled by gains of 24 for the next, which will undoubtedly be Democratic in both branches. Need we say that the political skies are bright and brightening—that Buchanan is certain to be the next President of these United States. The Democratic party is too national—its roots are too deep to permit it to be prostrated by any or all the isms of the day.

California Appointment.

We understand that Dr. Samuel Langdon, formerly of this place, received, in May last, from the Governor of California, the appointment of Resident Physician of the California State Insane Asylum. His right to the office was contested, we believe, by the incumbent, and recently decided in his favor by the Supreme Court. Dr. Langdon entered on the discharge of his official duties on the 22d of September, his salary commencing with the date of his appointment. We understand that this is a very desirable position, and are much pleased to know that it has been conferred upon a Wilmingtonian who is well qualified to discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the State.—*Daily Jour. of Saturday.*

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENT.—We expressed pleasure, in our Saturday's issue, at learning that Dr. Langdon, a Wilmingtoniah, had been appointed resident physician to the California State Insane Asylum. We were not then aware that Dr. Cowan, another Wilmingtonian, had been the incumbent, which certainly alters the case. We are sorry that Dr. Cowan, a Wilmingtonian, a Democrat, and a clever fellow, has been turned out; but, since a Know-Nothing had to be put in, we are pleased to find that another Wilmingtonian, also a good fellow, in spite of his Know-Nothingism, has got it.

☞ The Democratic majority for Mayor in the city of Newark is reported at 600. This is the first time the city has ever gone Democratic. It has usually given 1000 to 1,500 opposition majority.

The *Observer* seems to intimate that Ralph Gorrell was elected like Mr. Leitch of Robeson, as a Whig. Did not the *Observer* itself soon after the result of the election in this State was known, rejoice over Mr. Leitch as the single *Whig* elected in this State? As for Hon. Jas. T. Morehead and Mr. Ralph Gorrell's big talking, we have not said that *that* was facetious. We *do* say that in view of the facts of the case it would be simply rediculous, were it not supremely disgusting. Such language as their's is easy of employment, and at the command of any cross-roads rowdy. If at variance with the facts of the case, it can only recoil upon the heads of the utterers, as it must and will recoil in this case. It is doing so even now.

The German Volunteers, under the command of Captain Bauman, are out to-day and look and march well; but why with such thin ranks? What has become of the military spirit so rife in our town, a few short years ago? We have noticed the parade of all the Volunteer Companies recently and remarked upon this discouraging feature. Let us hope for a "revival."—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Quaker City at Mobile—Spanish Demands upon Mexico—Expedition against St. Domingo.

MOBILE, Oct. 14.—The United States steamship Quaker City, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

By this arrival the Tribune has advices from Havana to the afternoon of the 12th inst., by which we learn that the second expedition now fitting out at Havana by Spain, against Mexico, is for the enforcement of the payment of the claims due to Spanish subjects by that country—the previously circulated report about the satisfactory settlement of the same having proved erroneous. This expedition, it was said, would be a very formidable one.

We also learn by this arrival that the Spanish government was about to send an army from Havana to St. Domingo for the purpose of operating against the republican movements going forward in that country for the freedom of the Dominicians. Five thousand muskets had already been ordered to be sent to the Spanish consul at St. Domingo.

The steamship Philadelphia, which left New York on the 7th, one day previous to the Quaker City, had not arrived at Havana when the Quaker City left.

The next House of Representatives.

The Democratic gains of congressmen at the elections held on Tuesday last foot up thus:

Pennsylvania	10
Ohio	9
Indiana	6
Total	25

The above, with the gains which will certainly be made in New York, Illinois, New Jersey, and Connecticut, will give the next House of Representatives to the Democrats by a very decided majority.

Washington Union

COTTON.—The reports of killing frost in the South have all proved to be false. The wish was father to the thought. The New York Post says:

The planters complain a little, but though attention is fixed on the daily accounts from the interior, Messrs. Neill, Brothers & Co. write that they have yet to learn that any material damage has been done. The receipts have improved this week, amounting, at all points, to 68,000 bales, against 70,000 last year, making the total 189,000, against 250,000 bales last season, to present date. The decrease is, however, expected to be fully recovered by the end of November. Respecting prices, Neill, Brothers & Co. venture on the following opinion:

There has been nothing during the past year to interfere with the upward course which prices have taken so far since the opening of the season. Cotton has not at present arrived in sufficient quantities to supply the early demands of French orders and the wants of home consumers, and until they are satisfied for a time, it does not appear that a lower range of prices can be calculated upon. The reports from the interior have exercised considerable influence on some operators lately, and over anxious buyers have manifested such eagerness in the purchase of cotton, that prices are yet supported at rates which cannot be expected to be maintained after their present requirements have been met by larger supplies.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION NOT WHIG.—The Mississippian contains the following as to the delegates in the Baltimore convention from Mississippi:

THE OLD-LINE WHIG CONVENTION.—The delegates who represented Mississippi in this bogus gathering, as far as we can learn, were:

Thomas Mount, George Latimer,
A. M. Foute, Thos. Shackleford,
Wm A. Strong.

"Every one of these gentlemen co-operated with the know-nothing organization last year, and we presume have taken the oaths of the secret order. But the richest part of the affair was the appointment of Mr. George L. Potter, esq., of this city, a member of the Whig Central Committee. The managers of the concern would have hardly perpetrated the joke if they had heard our friend, the counsellor, preach the funeral of the whig party as often as we have heard him."

HOISTING OF A FREMONT FLAG IN PORTSMOUTH.—A Fremont Pole having been raised in Portsmouth, Virginia, a few days since several of the citizens requested that the Common Council assemble and order the abolition pole to be taken down. The Council met accordingly on Monday night, and after some discussion, Mr. John H. Thompson offered a motion to the effect, that the Town Sergeant be authorized to see the parties who erected the pole, and request them to move it by 3 o'clock the next day, and if not removed by that time to employ sufficient force to remove it. This motion was supported by Mr. Thompson, which drew forth a reply from Mr. Holliday; and this latter gentleman was replied to by Mr. Crocker, late of the Legislature. The motion was finall passed, and the Mayor informed thereof who promply caused the pole to be taken down on Tuesday.

SHOW ME A DEMOCRAT AND I WILL SHOW YOU A LIAR.—The Knickerbocker *Magazine* tells the following "good one:"—

"A tall green sort of a well dressed fellow, walked into a Broadway saloon the other day, where they were talking politics upon a high key, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice: 'Where are the Democrats? Show me a Democrat, gentlemen, and I'll show you a liar!' In an instant a man stood before the noisy inquirer, in a warlike attitude, and exclaimed: *I am a Democrat, Sir!* '*You are?*' 'Well, just you step round the corner with me, and I'll *show you* a fellow who said I couldn't find a Democrat in the ward!' Ain't *he a liar*,' I should like to know!"

A railroad gentleman, writing from Chicago, gives some statistics of the lumber trade of that city, in connection with the earnings of railroads touching Chicago. The receipts of lumber thus far have been 365 millions of feet, and will, in two months more of navigation, be swelled to 465,000 millions of feet.—Of this large quantity all but 170 millions of feet has been sold; and it has become a matter of certainty, that before navigation is resumed, supplies must be had over the railroads, along the lines of which the supplies are ample. A demand of 200,000,000 of feet would give 40,000 car loads of 5,000 feet or 1,000 full trains.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE—In the Observer of the 6th inst. we stated, upon the information of a friend who had attended Bladen Superior Court, that Shadrach Thompson had been whipped for stealing chickens. We learn that it was *David* Thompson, and not *Shadrach*, who fell into the Sheriff's hands on that occasion. We regret the error, and hasten to do justice to both the Messrs. Thompson, and especially to rescue the good name o Mr. Shadrach Thompson from the injury which we thus unintentionally have done it.—*Fay. Observer.*

MR. HEDRICK.—We learn that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, held on Saturday last, it was resolved that Mr. Hedrick has ceased to be useful as a Professor in the University; and the Secretary was directed to inform him of the fact. It is expected that, as a matter of course, he will at once resign. Should he refuse to do so, however, we have no doubt he will be *removed*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President arrived here to-day, was received in a very enthusiastic manner by the military and citizens, and welcomed by the Mayor. The President responded briefly and was then escorted to his Mansion.

For the Journal.

James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore.

ELM GROVE, NEW HANOVER Co., Aug. 27, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have watched with a solicitous eye the progress of conservative principles in the present Presidential canvass, and feel as if the patriotic endeavours of all honorable men should be exerted to avert the awful crisis which we are now fast approaching, and which hangs over the political destinies of our nation, like the sword of Damocles, ready to sever the golden chain of Union, and drench this land in fraternal blood. Viewing the issues through the medium of impartiality, and beholding the *mammoth* bubble of disunion prepared to burst upon our already discordant people, and rend them into a thousand uncongenial fragments, I, therefore, come forward from retirement, as one fondly attached to the union of these States, the noblest emblem of a republican form of government that the world has ever seen, to warn my fellow-citizens of the "Punic" devotion of the Know-Nothing party and its candidates to the perpetuity and stability of this God-like edifice.

We live in a Union of sovreign States, held together by a compact which guarantees equal rights, equal privileges, and free institutions to every portion of our broad Republic. This is the golden legacy that our fathers have given us as our peculiar inheritance, to preserve untainted and untarnished in its original purity, and to transmit it to posterity as the most glorious production of their mighty minds.—What greater donation could they leave us, or what more could they desire? It is not my desire to create (even if I were able) any unnatural alarm in your midst, for the preservation of that decaying palladium; my object is a higher and more exalted one; but candor and frankness compels me to tell you that our public affairs have, indeed, reached a critical point—one which imperils the peace and harmony of our country, and threatens to throw to the winds of the earth the bulwarks of the Constitution.

Why do we hear the summons to arms throughout the confines of the Union by sages and ardent patriots? Is there nothing in this? Surely I, young though I be, have not read aright the "signs of the times." Can it be that there is no meaning in this enthusiastically wild excitement which pervades the ranks of the union-loving Democracy, with which it is my fortune to act? Where is the man who does not feel the salutary importance of the coming crisis? I desire to assail no party, apart from its principles; though I will examine *them*, exhibit *them* to you in all their native vileness and deformity, comment upon *them*, and draw an inference as to what may be proper to be done. To you who have kept the step to Democratic music, in many a hard-fought field—you who have seen our banner wave victoriously from one end of the republic to the other, while under its broad folds you repulsed the cohorts of treason and fanaticism which were making attacks upon the citadel of the Constitution, and virtually invading the divine sanctuary of christianity—it is to you that I would address a cheering word just at this moment.

There never was a time in the political history of this country when more forbearance, discretion and patriotism were needed than at the present juncture. Doubtless, upon the triumph of the Democratic party depends the triumph of the Constitution. If we do not organize energetically and thoroughly everywhere, there may be a possibility of our defeat. No human foresight can divine with what cargo the future may be ladened. I will not allow myself, though, to contemplate the prostration of our party in the present contest. Nevertheless, let us make "assurance doubly sure." There can be nothing wrong in it. We have in the field a man worthy, in every respect, to be our standard-bearer in the crisis, and one, with regard to whose private and political history, we might justly exclaim, as Antony did of Brutus, when he said:—

That Nature might stand up
And say to all the world,—This was a man.

And of the past generation of statesmen, with the exception of the venerable and beloved Cass, he is "the noblest Roman of them all." Give him your support, under all circumstances. He has seen vitality blown into the nostrils of the then infant Democracy by the immortal Jefferson, who, as its father, nurtured it in the days of trial, and gave it a tremendous impetus on the road of prosperity; and now, that it stands out bright and dazzling in all its grandeur and sublimity, trying, by its wonderful and gigantic strides, to revolutionize the world with republican principles, we unhesitatingly commit it to the hands of James Buchanan. Who can, for an instant, doubt his patriotism, when standing upon a platform as broad, conservative and constitutional as that given to the country by the Cincinnati Convention, and which he fully endorses? The argument advanced by the bob-tail salt-water political Know-Nothing newspaper editors, in some portions of the State, is that, in his early manhood, he was a rabid Federalist, and vehemently denounced the Democratic party. This is one of those airy castles which are continually looming up in their cloudy brains; but, alas! it has been satisfactorily exploded by the voluntary evidence of honest men, irrespective of party. Upon the slavery question, he is reported to be unsound, and they exclaim immoderately that the people of the South won't trust him. This I pronounce to be a libel on his character. It is true that he was in favor of the extension of the Missouri Restriction to the Pacific Ocean, and so were numbers of staunch Southern men, among whom may be named a Calhoun and a Badger. This can, in no possible manner, draw away from his support those who love their country.

I do not deny but what he was not the first love of North Carolina, but it never yet so happened that every section of the country could get the man whom, above all others, they desired. It is a common fate of us all to make a sacrifice of our personal preferences for the benefit and triumph of our party. Morality has never yet been free from this inconvenience. Should you require any guarantees for the conduct of James Buchanan in the future, I can but point you to his illustrious record, dating back for more than a quarter of a century. It has been one brilliant succession of patriotic and noble endeavors to secure to the South her constitutional rights. He it was who advocated strenuously the opening of the doors of the prisons of Pennsylvania for the admission of the fugitives of the South, facilitating the attempts of their masters to capture them.

His unyielding and uncompromising hostility to the infamous Wilmot Proviso; his ardent and successful support of the bill admitting the territory of Arkansas into the Union; his gallant and chivalric bearing during the exciting contest for the annexation of Texas to this Republic; his determined and energetic efforts for the execution of the fugitive slave law; his stern opposition to the distribution and circulation of insurrectionary documents by the mails of the United States throughout the Southern States. I could recapitulate, for hours, his valiant services in different spheres; but I am no confident that you are satisfied with this vast amount of evidence confirming his fidelity to you. No rational man could want more.—Yet there are other deeds behind the curtain, which time and space will not permit me to raise at present, that are equally as satisfactory. He is he man for the times, and, so sure as the sun rises to-morrow upon this beautiful land of ours, stretching its mighty arms from the billowy Atlantic to the calm Pacific, will he be elevated to the highest office known to the American people.

A word more, and I have done with the consideration of Mr. Buchanan's claims to your support. He is, emphatically, one of the people—of the honest, the provident, the noble and the generous people.—"*Non patre præclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.*" (Not by reason of illustrious parentage, but by purity of life and of principles.) He is an enemy to religious intolerance and persecution, and a friend of the honest and industrious foreigner. The old-line Whigs are flocking to the standard of the Democratic party by thousands, and such men as Benjamin, Stephens, Toombes, Pratt, Kerr, and Rufus Choate, the rightful successor of Daniel Webster, who exclaimed with such power and eloquence, denouncing, in the loftiest language I ever heard used, the Know-Nothing party, "that we join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union,"—are all battling manfully against this arch-enemy of mankind. They were true Whigs whilst that party existed, but when it became merged into Abolitionism and Americanism, (synonymous terms,) they abandoned it and joined that party against which they had nobly fought in by-gone days. Of the Whig party,

"'Twere long to tell and sad to trace
Each step from splendor to disgrace;
Yes! self-abasement found the way
To villain bond and despot sway."

Mr. Buchanan is the personification of Democracy, and in our next essay will be contrasted, under that sobriquet, with the Know-Nothing candidate.

B. W. S.

"The Entering Wedge."

Said a notorious old fangled Abolitionist of the Garrison and Parker school, a few days since, who is likewise an active Black Republican:—"If we elect Fremont to the Presidency, that will not only keep slavery out of Kansas, but it will prove the entering wedge, too, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and eventually in every Southern State, even at the risk of the dissolution of the Union."—This remark, indeed, in a very few words, unveils all the ulterior purposes of the Fremont Disunion Conspirators! It is the old leaven of Abolitionism that is to leaven the whole lump. We call upon the virtuous and patriotic citizens of all parties to forsake the conspirators in their dangerous and destructive plot. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." The way to prevent the wadge from being driven in, at all, is to elect Buchanan, and that will send the whole pack of Abolitlon demagogues howling to their kennels.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Fillmore on the Extension of Slavery.

We despair of satifying the *Whig*'s scruples in respect to the extension of slavery. Instead, therefore, of exhausting ourselves in the vain attempt to define the position of our own party, we will venture to propound a few inquiries to our neighbor. Will the *Whig* say whether or not the Fillmore party as a political organization, is in favor of the extension of slavery? Would that be an object of Mr. Fillmore's administration? Does the *Whig* deny the truth of Botts' declaration, (and he speaks as a Fillmore elector,) that Fillmore no more than Fremont proposes an extension of slavery?

Again, will the *Whig* renounce the support of Fillmore if he has written a letter to Wm. M. Cornell, in which Mr. Fillmore says that *he is utterly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory, or the admission of any more slaveholding States into the Union, and that he defies any one to prove to the contrary; that his sentiments are entirely misrepresented by those who would attempt to prove the holding by him of views dissimilar to those of the Fremont Republican party.*

We entreat the *Whig* in the most civil manner to favor us with an early answer to these interrogatories.—*Richmond Enq.*

We all know that Mr. Buchanan has no strength at the North—that he will not carry a single free State.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The editor of the Herald must have known better when he penned the above. We say Buchanan will certainly carry Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana.—He will also most likely carry New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut and California. Will Mr. Burr point out a single State that is certain for Fillmore?

P. S.—A friend at our elbow authorizes us to say he will wager $50 that neither Burr nor any other man can name any one single State that will go for Fillmore. Who takes the wager?—*Standard.*

THE STATE FAIR.—As we go to press the people are coming in by hundreds to attend the State Fair. The entries of cattle, horses, machinery, &c., on Monday evening were already numerous; and we learn, from those well qualified to judge, that every indication gives promise of one of the most successful and interesting Fairs ever held in the State. We shall furnish our readers with a full account of the Fair.—*N. C. Standard.*

[Advertisement.]

In the last number of the Clinton Independent there appeared a communication which demands a reply. Although the communication is leveled at the head of the President of the Company, yet, as it contains serious charges against some of the subordinates, justice demands an exposition of its falsity. The first charge made by this correspondent, is the "silent contempt" with which his letters are treated. Now, I know it is the habit of the President, whenever complaint is made of lost or damaged goods, to come to the office of the transportation agent and enquire into the cause, and direct the agent to inform the complainants of the facts of the case. His directions have uniformly been complied with. So much for the charge of treating his letters "with silent contempt."

This complainant goes on to make charges of a more serious character, which are also false. The first of these is that, on a certain occasion, there were 15 boxes entered at the Wilmington Warehouse, consigned to Johnson & Chesnut, Clinton, and of the 15 only 14 were delivered at Warsaw, hence he draws the conclusion that the missing box was made way with. Now let us see what are the facts: A reference to the books of the Company will indeed show that, on the occasion referred to, there were 15 boxes entered for Chesnut & Johnson, but the way-bill of the conductor, Mr. Love, will also show that of this lot of boxes one was consigned to a Mr. Graves, of Clinton. This was a mistake of their shipping agent, and it was not discovered until the cars were unloaded at Warsaw, when the fact was regularly noted on the way-bill of the conductor. That this was the true state of the case, is manifested by the omission of their shipping agent to produce a receipt for the delivery, on that day, of any box consigned to Mr. Graves. This correspondent also complains that barrels of sugar and coffee are frequently rifled of half of their contents before they arrive at Warsaw. Now, this is a direct charge of stealing made against the Railroad agents, and what is the proof? Mere hearsay—This complainant must put a very low estimate on character to be willing to rob an innocent man of its possession on such evidence. As goods, wares and merchandize are freighted over the road by weight, and not by bulk, (if disposed to be either just or honest,) he would have found out, before making this serious charge, whether these articles held out in weight, when delivered at Warsaw, for if they held out in weight, the rifling he complained of must have been committed before they arrived at the warehouse in Wilmington.

This correspondent further expresses the opinion that the merchants of Clinton lose annually, by these omissions of duty, at least six hundred dollars. If it is so, I will make a suggestion which they can turn to good account. Instead of employing a negro agent to transport their stuff from Warsaw to Clinton, employ a good, honest white man, who can give receipts for goods delivered to him, and who will be responsible for safe transportation. This step may break up a good deal of negro-trading between those points; but it will be very apt to secure to the merchants of Clinton the six hundred dollars which they now annually lose. These are the only charges made by the correspondent of the Clinton Independent, affecting the agents in this place, and I might stop here, but as I know the reason why the consignment of flour from the North Carolina Road, to Messrs. Johnson & Chesnut, remained a fortnight in the Company's Warehouse at Goldsboro', I will mention it for his satisfaction. It was because the freight was not paid, and the flour would still have been in that place if Mr. Strong, their attorney, had not been furnished with money wherewith to pay the freight. Our rules require the pre-payment of freight. This fact was well known to the consignees of the flour, and before accusing our agent of neglect in not sending their flour, they should, at least, have paid the freight, and not have required of him an open and direct violation of the rules of the Company for their accommodation.

T. H. LANE, an Agent.

SALT.

SOO SACKS, for sale by JOHN C. HEYER
Oct. 1 [5-3m]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost.* All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at C. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County.
GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-tIJ.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to extend the time for returning an abstract of the taxable property of the County of New Hanover to the Comptroller.
Oct. 17.—7-1m S. R. BUNTING.

$50 REWARD, RUNAWAY NEGRO.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUB